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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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THE FRONT PAGE

Momentous Decision

VASTLY more important than the decision itself in the Privy Council Appeals reference —which was almost a foregone conclusion—is the nature of the arguments by which it is supported. Never in the long history of its operations on the British North America Act has the Privy Council so richly recognized the claim of that Act to be interpreted as a declaration of principles, susceptible of being adapted from time to time to the changing spirit of the age, rather than as a set of bylaws which can have only one meaning for all time. It seems almost as if the Privy Councillors, recognizing that they were performing their last function for Canada, had determined to utilize the occasion to set a monumental example to our own Supreme Court of the way in which the interpretation of the Canadian Constitution (we think it may now be spelt with a capital C) should be performed.

Never again will the persistent denouncers of our alleged "colonial status" be able to moan, as they have ever since it was enacted, that the Statute of Westminster made no difference to the status of Canada. The Privy Council has surrendered its jurisdiction in Canadian cases on the sole ground of the difference, the infinite difference, that that statute has made, in that it has removed from the British North America Act all restrictions arising from the prerogative of His Majesty as King of the United Kingdom.

While there is no particular hurry about adopting the Bill which the Privy Council has just declared valid, nevertheless it would obviously be unwise, and embarrassing to many parties, to allow litigants to go on taking cases to a court whose rights are bound to disappear in the near future.

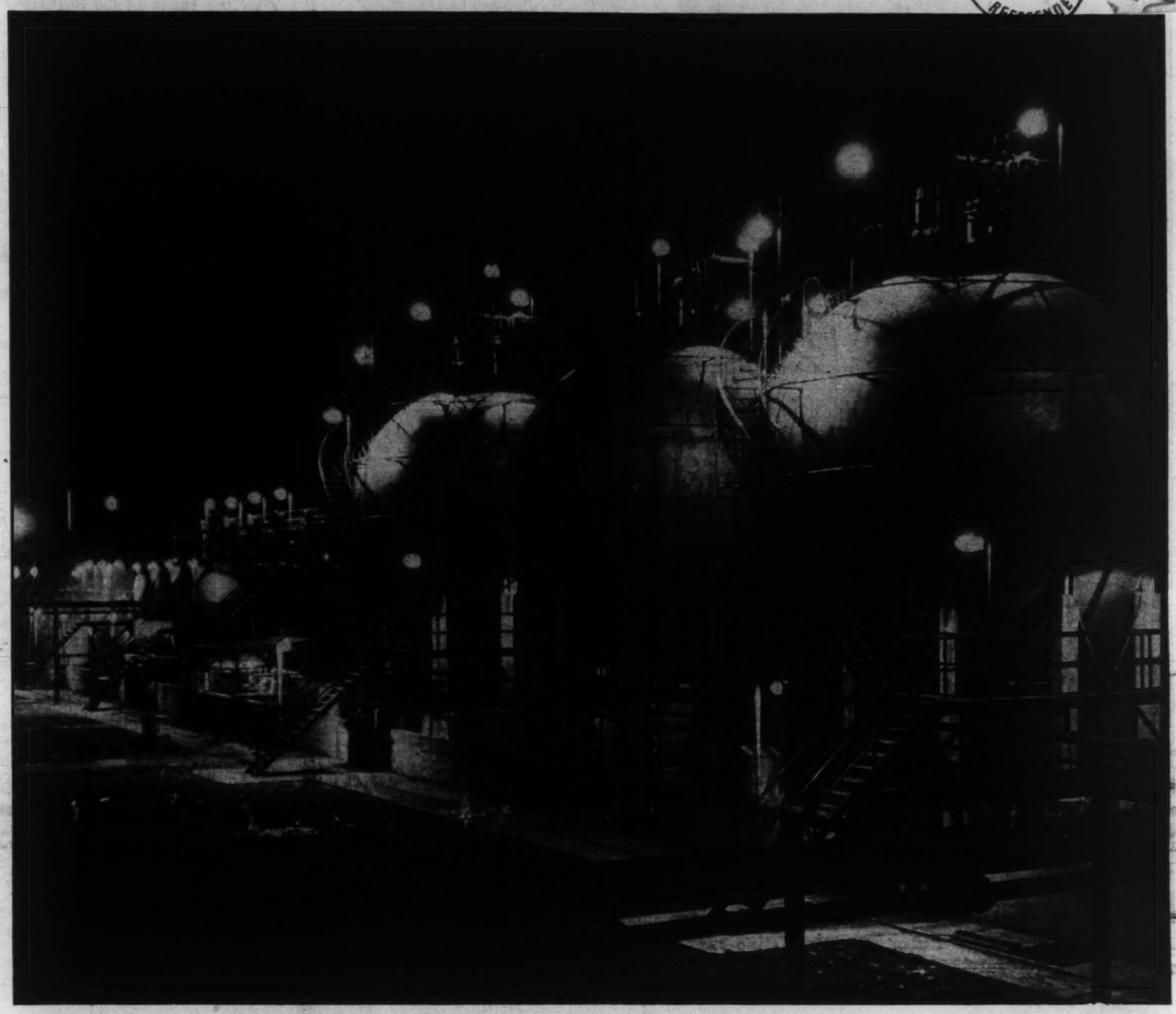
Colonial Status

SINCE the Privy Council decision on abolition of appeals was handed down last week there has been an astonishing outbreak of editorial opinion, headed by the Montreal *Gazette*, urging that no action be taken upon it until it is quite certain that Canadian public opinion desires the abolition of the Privy Council appeal. This is in itself a reasonable demand, but there is an underlying suggestion in all the articles that public opinion really does not desire anything of the kind, and it is associated with the further suggestion that we really get better final decisions from the Privy Council than we should from the Canadian Supreme Court. It needs to be pointed out that this question of the superior abilities of the Privy Council (which we incline to concede) has really nothing to do with the case, if Canadians have already decided that they want to be a nation. Being a nation implies taking a chance on one's own judicial decisions even if one is not sure that they will be as good as those which one could get if one continued to be a colony. The object of having final decision on Canadian cases delivered in Canada is not to get *better* decisions, it is simply to get *Canadian* decisions. If we have enough confidence in these Canadian decisions to be content to abide by them, we are capable of being a nation. If we haven't, we are not capable of being a nation, and all our talk about being one is silly.

Are We Satellites?

IT IS not quite fair to represent Mr. St. Laurent's mild protest against the exclusiveness of the Great Powers in the treaty-making business as if it were nothing but a demand for more say-so for Canada alone. It was the assertion of a general principle, which applies just as much to several other Dominions and to some outside countries as it does to Canada.

At the same time we may as well recognize that there is one infallible means of assuring for one's nation a reasonable amount of space at the council tables, and that is to go on putting



Night view of Polymer's great Horton spheres at Sarnia, Ontario, used to hold the ingredients which make synthetic rubber. Just over three years old, the plant has become an important part of Canada's economy, despite arguments as to the respective merits of synthetic and natural rubber. See pp. 2 and 3.

in a reasonable amount of effort right up to the date of the signing of the treaties. Canada has not done so. Neither, we fancy, has any other of the complaining countries. Canada withdrew its military forces and abandoned its military effort at just about the earliest moment that shipping space could be obtained to bring the forces back home. So did the rest of the small nations.

Russia has a loud voice at the peace table because it has an army which can make a loud shout. The United States has a similarly loud voice because it has an atomic bomb which can shout even louder. Canada has an assortment of very nice diplomats, and that is about all. We cannot ask Mr. Molotov to review the Canadian troops the day before the treaty is signed, because there are no Canadian troops. We cannot take General Marshall on a cruise with the Canadian fleet, because there is no Canadian fleet. We cannot say that we will withdraw our air force if we don't get our way about the borders of Jugoslavia, because there is no Canadian air force.

We have demobilized everybody except the diplomats, and when you do that you might as well demobilize the diplomats too.

A Call for Charity

WE THINK that many of our readers will be interested in the observations of the students' paper of the Université de Montreal—an exceptionally clever periodical of its kind, by the way,—on the question of the treatment of Jehovah's Witnesses in the province of Quebec. It will be recalled that the meeting of protest against that treatment was visited and somewhat disturbed by a group of Université students. *Le Quartier Latin*, the paper in question, describes these persons as "Irresponsibles" and rebukes them for using the college yell on such an occasion. The question of the alleged defamatory or seditious character of the Witnesses' literature, it says, is one for the competent courts; and it continues:

"The chief duty of the Christian is not the extermination of the heathen and the persecution of heretics. These times have ended. Charity will foil the Witnesses better than violence or reprisals or undue severity. And it is charity, rather than the strongest padlocks, that will stop the Communist menace". And the article, written before the Christmas season, concludes with the verse on faith, hope and charity, and with the admonition that "At this time, when we are preparing to celebrate the great rite of the Divine Charity, these words of the Apostle impose upon statesmen as well as upon private citizens the duty of making a serious examination of their consciences."

That this note should proceed from the student body of the largest of Canada's Catholic universities is the most encouraging development in the whole regrettable business.

A Grievous Loss

THE death of Cardinal Villeneuve in what should have been the flower of his age is a grievous loss to the entire Dominion. This eminent cleric owed his rapid rise in the hierarchy to his combination of spiritual power with high administrative abilities; but during the years following his admission to the Sacred College he had steadily added to those qualities the rather rarer one of broad national and international statesmanship. That his growth in the understanding of world problems was largely

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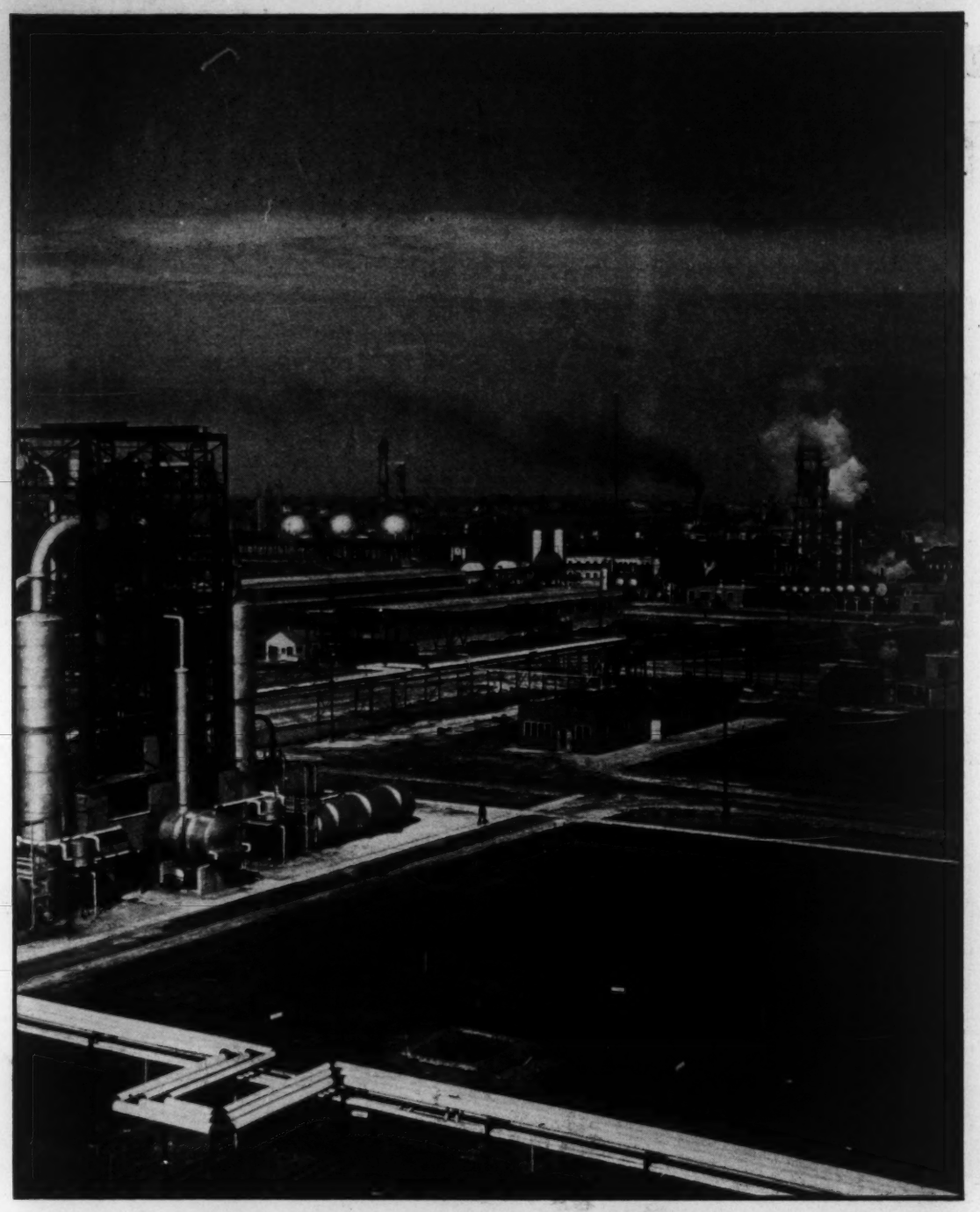
In Three Years Canada's Synthetic Rubber



General view of Polymer plant at Sarnia, Ontario. The complicated arrangements of pipelines carry chemicals and processed ingredients to various points and will also demonstrate Polymer's versatility by taking by-products to Dow's new plastic plant when completed.

Pictures by National Film Board

ON the banks of the St. Clair River near its junction with Lake Huron stands the Polymer Corporation of Sarnia, Canada's only synthetic rubber plant. In the space of 3½ years, this factory has ensured that Canada need not be dependent upon the Far East for her rubber requirements, for out of a dire wartime necessity has grown not merely a substitute for rubber but a commercial product equal in most respects and superior in some to its natural brother, and which is fast becoming an increasingly vital part of the country's peacetime economy. Equally important has been Polymer's stabilizing effect on prices so that rubber processors may successfully compete at home and abroad.

The corporation is now capable of producing yearly $20,000,000 of buna-S and butyl, the two main types of synthetic rubber, from oil, salt, coal, water and chemicals, in an area of 185 acres; 8,500,000 lbs. each month, the equivalent of the output from 16,400,000 natural rubber trees covering 135,000 acres in the South Pacific.

Basically, the making of synthetic rubber is a chemical reaction known as polymerization, which means the linking of the molecules of substances into chains ranging up to 10,000 times as long as a single molecule. These chains, known as polymers, give the substance its rubber-like qualities. Of the two basic types produced at Sarnia, buna-S, is a polymer of two different combinations of hydrogen and carbon known as butadiene and styrene, and butyl, a polymer of two other hydrocarbons, isobutylene and isoprene. With the exception of isoprene and the benzene used in making the styrene, all these are obtained from petroleum, so that a large part of the Polymer plant resembles an oil refinery.

Buna-S closely resembles natural rubber and can be mixed with it in any proportion. Butyl is so different that it is never mixed with either.

To make buna-S, butadiene and styrene are mixed with soap, water and various chemicals, one of which is a catalyst, the magic chemical which persuades unfriendly chemicals to mix with each other. Polymerization takes about 12 hours, when the latex is formed. Made up of small globules of synthetic rubber suspended in the solution, this latex is first cousin of the milky fluid obtained from a rubber tree.

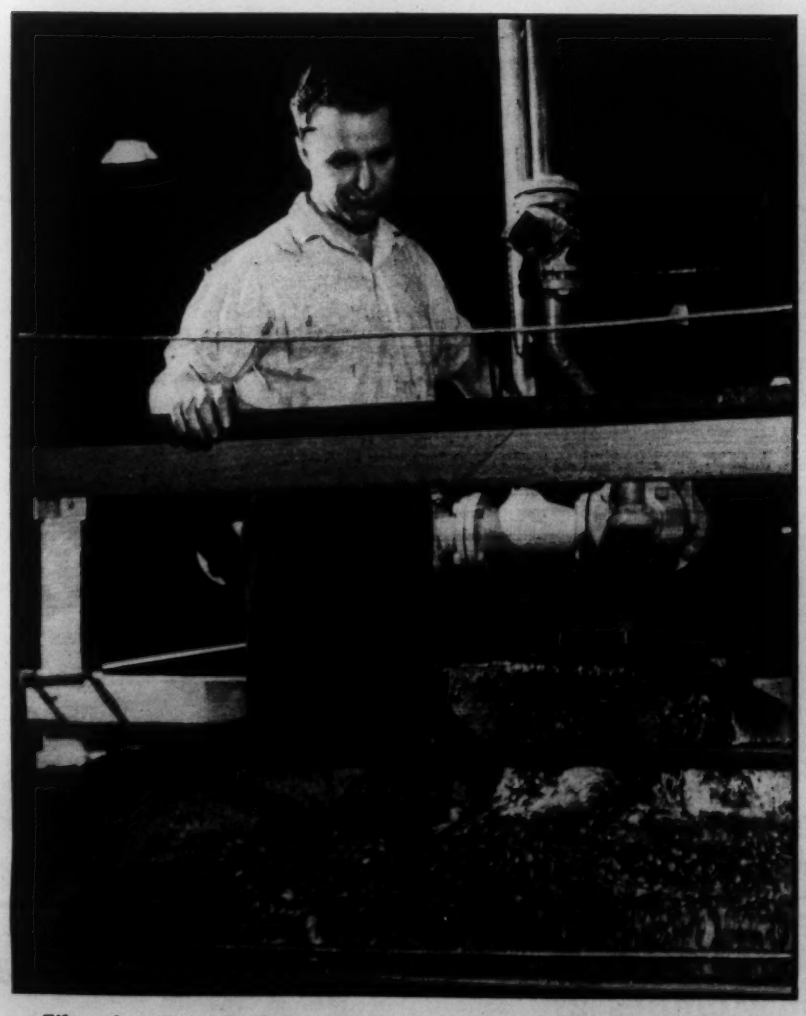
In making the butadiene necessary for buna-S, alcohol, coal or oil may be used according to geographic considerations. In North America, petroleum is the obvious choice. During the war, the U.S. used both alcohol and oil because speed was all-essential. Factories needed for the process from alcohol were quicker to build and the actual cost of obtaining the butadiene from alcohol is less, but not sufficiently so to make up the difference between the cost of grain and oil. The Canadian Government, however, used oil from the first, which is fortunate not only financially for the corporation, but also from the point of view of Canada's obligations to the world's starving millions.

BUT now that wartime necessity no longer exists, and with the natural rubber plantations of Malaya back to approximately 70 per cent of pre-war production, how will the synthetic variety stand the competition? The answer in practically every respect is—excellently.

Of the buna-S variety, Polymer is turning out four solid types and three of latex, for use as tire casings, automotive and airplane parts, belting, certain types of hose, wire and cable covering, footwear, hard rubber articles, etc. Of butyl, the corporation is at present making two kinds, the most important use for which is for inner tubes and other gas and liquid containers. In fact, butyl is so much superior for making inner tubes that it is doubtful whether natural rubber will again be used for that purpose; butyl tubes are less easily torn, do not age as quickly, and hold air more than ten times as long.

The original problems which confronted manufacturers in the use of synthetic rubber have one by one been solved or overcome by adaptation in the processing methods, or changing the formulae for curing the rubber.

In the most recent laboratory tests and road tests with passenger cars, it was found that buna-S casings give approximately equal performance to average pre-war natural rubber cas-

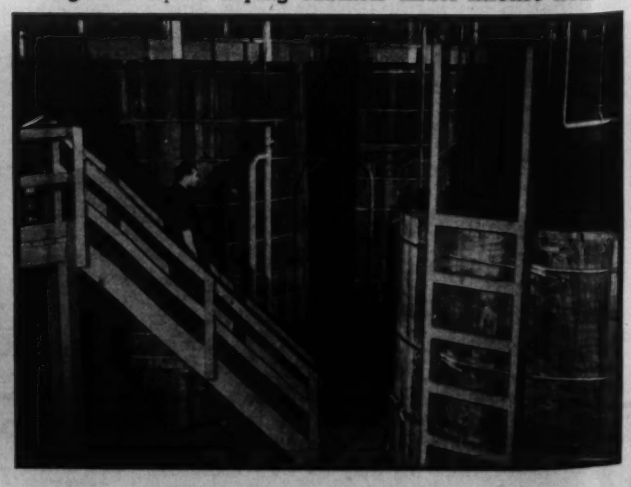


Filtered and washed to remove serum and by-products, the latex rubber is passed by Dalton Hill under pressure rollers into a drier.

Synthetic rubber first appears in solid form after addition of brine acid and a serum to the latex.

Only a few stages back, these endless spaghetti-like strands were solid lumps of synthetic rubber.

Tiny chunks of synthetic rubber bind themselves together in the drying cabinets under intense heat.



These huge tanks made from U.S. cypress used in the buna-S process are supposed to last for 1,000 years.

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Production Has Become A Major Industry

ings, and in some instances have even given superior results to top grade, de luxe quality, natural rubber tires produced before the war.

Two years ago, under the supervision of the American Automobile Assoc., Wilber Shaw, three-time winner of the Indianapolis sweepstakes, drove a car with ordinary stock synthetic rubber tires 500 miles on a brick and asphalt speedway, doing 90 miles on turns and over 135 miles an hour on the straight for an average of 100.34 m.p.h. He accomplished this without a blow-out and thus exploded the myth that synthetic rubber tires cannot be driven at high speed.

As regards synthetic rubber truck tires, rigorous hot-weather tests by the U.S. Government from 1943 onwards have shown an increase in the life of buna-S 9x20 truck tires from 5,500 miles to between 20,000 and 35,000 miles. It must be emphasized that these tests were by no means normal, the tires were run over sharp stones and rocks; were bounced, hammered, beaten, and kept in a sun heat that would have literally sizzled a pre-war tire in a matter of hours. It can, therefore, safely be assumed that these tires are capable normally of around 50,000 miles.

Where buna-S fails, in particular as regards ageing in sunlight and resistance to tear, butyl is excellent; butyl's weak points are resistance to abrasion and to heat building up in tires, which, conveniently, are strong points in buna-S armor.

THE all-important question is now that of cost. While rubber consumption has steadily risen in the last 50 years, the price of natural rubber has varied widely from less than 3 cents a pound to $3.00. To rubber processors this has at times meant a loss of a million dollars at each drop of one cent in the price per pound.

But now, with available supplies of excellent quality synthetic rubber stabilizing prices, processing companies can make long-range plans. This will mean increasingly steady and probably lower prices for the myriad uses of rubber today.

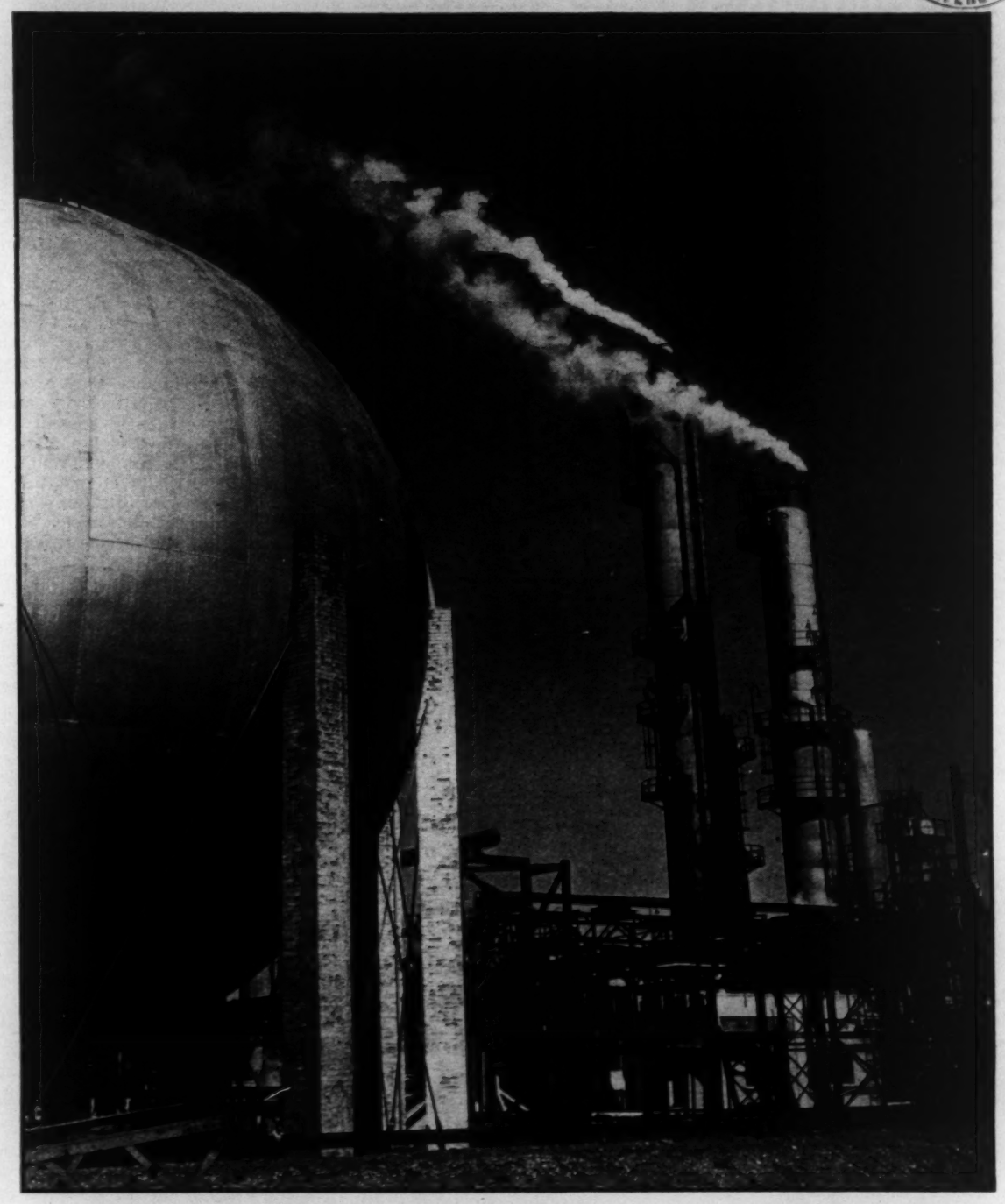
Polymer's price for synthetic rubber has been halved since 1943; it now stands at 18.5 cents per pound as against the laid-down price of 22½ cents a pound for natural rubber. Buna-S and butyl produced at the Polymer factory require no subsidy, whereas until recently natural rubber was subsidized to prevent prices rising on those items which affect the cost of living. It remains to be seen whether the price advantage for synthetic rubber can be maintained. Natural rubber producers may lower their prices.

WHILE rubber production in Malaya has recovered faster than was expected, the fact remains that the Indonesian revolt held up the resumption of business of many plantation owners; many white overseers are still in ill health after imprisonment, and others who escaped have no wish to return to the South Pacific after a glimpse of conditions in their own countries; native labor is hard to find and there is the possibility that the workers will demand more than the 30 cents a day they were getting before the war.

With synthetic rubber, on the other hand, costs are likely to decrease as experience is gained with manufacturing short-cuts. Polymer has the additional immeasurable advantage of being close to the processing factories, natural rubber sources being two months or more away from Canadian plants, which fact makes it necessary for them to hold large stocks.

After only a few years of development, the list of uses for synthetic rubber is already formidable. But North American technicians have developed more than 280 experimental varieties of buna-S, 12 of which are commercially practical and an additional 12 are undergoing further experimentation. Natural rubber possesses such definite chemical characteristics that rubber processors of pre-war days were not always able to get exactly the product they desired and often had to compromise. Synthetic rubber, however, can be tailormade to meet specific requirements and will eventually cover a very much wider field. Certain types of synthetic rubber competed successfully with natural rubber long before the war in spite of very much higher prices because of superiority in special fields.

All in all, the Polymer Corporation has every reason to feel confident of the future of synthetic rubber. Besides supplying all Canadian requirements, substantial exports have been made to the U.S. and South America, and there is a steadily increasing demand from other countries.



Polymer has eight acres of permanent buildings, five miles of roads; annually uses 2,500,000 imperial gallons of benzol, 5,000,000 pounds of soap, enough brine to contain 11,000,000 pounds of salt, 20,000,000 imperial gallons of light petroleum.

Amy Hays, employed in the testing laboratories, checks the temperature control on a potentiometer.

Robert Mair is using a quartz spectrophotometer to analyze a sample of butadiene from the plant.

. . is neatly packaged in bags or cartons and carefully labelled as to type. Above, bags of buna-S are machine sewn.

Test sheet is sliced from long sheets of butyl rubber as they are compressed from lumps and go on to . .

. . be cut into smaller sheets for shipping in 75-lb. lots. Synthetic rubber, uniform in quality throughout . .

DEAR MR. EDITOR

The Immigrant Ratio of Industry to Farms -- a Form of Selection

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE EDITORIAL "On Being Fussy" (S.N., Jan. 11) makes some apt references to the status of various types of potential new Canadians. The need of a few million additional shoulders in this very fruitful and favored (but very empty) land need not be stressed. It is recognized by the bulk of the Canadian people who look beyond merely provincial boundaries, who look ahead to the Greater Canada coming up with the years, or who feel the pressure of today's abnormal public debt.

The other day I read from the official data, showing that within the ten years (1904-13) a total of 1,513,000 immigrants came in at Canadian ports, i.e., an average of 150,000 annually across that decade —although, in fact, one year's inflow (1910-11) reached just 400,000. No one is suggesting a repetition of this latter brand of mass movement. On the other hand, it cannot be successfully denied that 25 per cent of this immigrant flow (100,000 a year) would be a constructive factor in Canadian economy, socially and spiritually no less than in terms of the market-place. So what stands in the way, now that 95 per cent of the nation's armed forces have been successfully absorbed along "Civvy Street"?

Your terse comment merits study and action at the appropriate level: "Canada no doubt always wanted the finest type of prospective immigrant, but she used to be content to take pretty much what she got, and the result is US."

But I think we should be careful in at least one respect, over and above all other forms of selectivity, namely, the special skills of the immigrants should be subject to the quota or priority mechanism. It will not do merely to siphon the people who come in at the ports into the agricultural ranks. Urban industry should be given its appropriate share of this labor load. If 27 per cent of the gainfully-employed Canadians are today in agriculture, I think 27,000 of these New Canadians could be nicely absorbed "down on the farm" from year to year—so long as the counterbalancing inflow of 73,000 brand new urban customers for food and fibre flow in, as regularly, to our industrial communities.

Toronto, Ont. WALTER P. DAVISSON

Lost Through Strikes

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS much interested to read P. M. Richards' article (S.N., Jan. 4) on the subject of time lost through strikes. Ninety-eight million man days sounds an awful figure, even in the United States; and when I tell you that the company to which I belong did not receive a pound of one of its vital raw materials for six months last year, you will understand that I have had some contact with the effect of strikes.

Just to preserve our perspective, however, 98,000,000 man days is something of the order of 1 per cent of the annual relevant total today in the U.S. Also it probably does no harm to recall that one million unemployed gives you about 250,000,000 man days per year and to try to recollect some of the unemployment figures between the wars. (There may have been fewer in 1929.) I doubt if there were ever fewer than one million per annum in the States and I believe that at one stage it reached as high as twelve million.

Montreal, Que. ROSS MACDONALD

Deterioration of Character

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

W. P. TUTTLE in "History Shows Ideals Worth Fighting For" (S.N., Jan. 11) says in part: "It is our duty as well as our opportunity to use every available means to make our opinions known."

I think that men who are interested in writing about the preservation of high ideals in this country would first be concerned about the serious deterioration of character noticeable in the average citizen. If it is my duty to make my opinion known, here is an excerpt from a letter I have just written to my folks at home in the state of Rhode Island:

"Such is the high state of public morale in this country, however, that Bill asked our lawyer how come a man who had just sworn on the Holy Bible to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help him God, was able to sit there with his hand resting not two inches from the Book on which he had thus taken his oath, and without fear or even thought, apparently, of any penalty, then proceeded to make allegations so phony and so incredibly ridiculous that the judge ended the proceedings within three minutes.

"Our lawyer looked pityingly upon us as upon little children who still believed in Santa Claus, because we were both very sincerely shocked to thus be forced to witness the Scriptures mocked. He replied with a magnificent and blasé indifference, 'Oh, they all lie. Nobody tells the truth under oath'."

Toronto, Ont. Mrs. W. M. BROWN

Belgium's Future

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AT THE request of some Belgian residents, I am protesting the erroneous impression of Belgium as set forth in an article by R. G. Walker (S. N., Jan. 11). Mr. Walker likens Belgium to an international city and brackets it with such pocket-handkerchief principalities as Monaco and Andorra. Surely, if he has any real knowledge of Belgium from personal contact, he cannot be serious in making a comparison with these communities.

In Mr. Walker's vaunted geopolitics there would seem to be only two real giants, our neighbor to the South and Soviet Russia. Should England also be included as a giant, then the self-same handicaps as to size and population would apply to England to a considerable extent as set forth in Mr. Walker's article. There is little more likelihood of Belgium's nine provinces splitting up into separate entities or joining neighboring states than there is of our nine provinces doing so, although at times we hear opinions advanced as to that possibility.

Mr. Walker makes great point of the fact that a plane crosses Belgium within an hour. At the present rate of flying progress, it may not be very long before Canada or the U. S. may be crossed by planes, now being designed, in little more than twice that time. His description of Belgium during a crossing by foreigners appearing as "a point on the map," might well call forth the comment "some point." Evidently Mr. Walker has never driven from Ostende to the Ardennes.

Married to a Belgian girl and constantly meeting Belgians of all types and occupations, I must query Mr. Walker's authority for his statement regarding the Belgian people — "in their hearts, they are conscious of a sense of inferiority and impotence." He evidently does not really appreciate the Belgian make-up.

As a colonizing nation, like England and Holland, they have ample room for the absorption of their adventurous sons and daughters; in fact the resources of their great colony, the Belgian Congo, played a material part in helping the Allies win the recent War.

Toronto, Ont. BERNHARD DAY, Belgian Consul.

An Ideal That Waves?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. STEWART C. Easton's exceedingly interesting article (S. N., Jan. 11), on the need of a National Ideal, omits the prime reason for this lack—the absence of a feeling of national and political independence. A national ideal would be a perception of national perfection held in common by the mass of the people as well as by the intellectual minority. The great mass of our people still regard our status as colonial. They have never heard of or have forgotten about the Statute of Westminster, and it is useless to remind them of it when they have only to look up to see the flag of another nation flying over us. I honor the Union Jack and I deeply resent criticism of the British (when made by others) but I am a Canadian first.

Our flag should be distinctively our own with no place on it for the Union Jack, the Fleur-de-lis, the Stars and Stripes, the Hammer and Sickle or the national symbol of any other group, and need in no way conflict with our membership in the Commonwealth.

Claresholm, Alberta. E. W. BROWN

Nelson's Population

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN "War Workers Remain in B.C. and Boost Her Past Million Mark" (S.N., Jan. 4), Mr. Luce's comments appear to be based on the ration book distribution in October last. He states: "Prince Rupert and Nelson are the only two cities to record losses. In each case the decrease is around 2,000 persons."

Mr. Luce has either been misinformed, or has not obtained the facts. The number of ration books distributed in the city of Nelson proper in October, 1946, according to the Nelson *Daily News*, was 8,918, compared with 7,646 in October, 1944. (There have been 580 births recorded in this city within the past two years.) There were no war industries, (apart from Boeing's who operated for a few months and subsequently closed), or Army, Navy or Air Force activities established in this city during the war years.

As a resident of Nelson who is much interested in its welfare, may I ask you to investigate Mr. Luce's statements.

Nelson, B.C. H. A. DOAK

Ed. Note: The population of Nelson, according to 1941 census, was 5,912. Nelson's city clerk says: (1) that the Sun Directories now list the city with a population of 7,165; (2) that although 8,900 ration books were issued last year, 80 per cent—or 7,120—were estimated as being the city portion.

The 1941 census lists Prince Rupert as 6,714. The city clerk there states that the population is now 8,200, based on the last ration book distribution.

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

FOLLOWING the report that Turkey and Trans-Jordan have signed a mutual friendship pact, it is conceded that these two countries are a little behind the times in their handling of international affairs.

•

In an interview by a British Columbia paper, a farmer said that he "had tried the garage business, but farming is best." Any way you look at it, he is still in the milking business.

•

A medical man, writing to the press, says the pace of life is too fast, and that we should try going slow now and again. We have made a daily practice of this ever since we became a suburban commuter on our local railway.

•

The latest in gramophone needles has a nylon point which will play 15,000 records without changing. For the young co-eds in the next-door apartment, one needle should last almost a week.

•

Goo-Goo!

Dr. Allen Walker Read of Columbia University declares that English-speaking people are guilty of six forms of baby talk, such as: "How is Daddy's preshums?" Happily, this kind of stuff is usually practised only by the adult male of the species.

•

A press report last week told us that a "new atom bomb a thousand times more powerful than those used in Japan is now on the horizon." Seems like a particularly good place to keep it.

•

Mirrors are being made that can be seen through from the back like an ordinary window. From the front, however, you are still called upon to grin and bear it.

When introducing a modern composer who played his own work over the air, the announcer said that he didn't look in the least like a musician. And before switching off our radio we knew the reason why.

•

One of the most costly attempts to conquer Mount Everest is being planned by a British party, the entire cost being defrayed by a Scotsman who wants to remain anonymous. No doubt this is to save him from the morbid curiosity of his fellow Scots.

•

Giacomo Lauri-Volpi, temperamental tenor of Rome's Royal Opera House, refused recently to go on with the show because the soprano unwittingly turned her back on him during a romantic passage. Maybe the fellow was struck by a stray ricochet from one of his own brilliant vibratos.

•

Peace in Our Time

A Reuter's news item from Glasgow reports that Scottish bagpipe manufacturers cannot fill thousands of pounds' worth of orders because of a shortage of material. Who's worrying?

•

The dress of the British police force is to be re-designed, the traditional helmet scrapped, and lightweight trousers provided for summer use. It is unlikely that Britishers will be deceived into believing that any given number of policeman's lightweight pants will ever make a summer.

•

An Ottawa paper points out that although hospital rates have gone up, they are still lower than those of a room with meals at a good hotel. But you do have the privilege of quitting the hotel when you feel like it, under your own power.

•

The latest V2 experimental rocket fired by U.S. Army authorities is said to have reached an altitude of 72 miles. It is understood that the delicate instruments attached to the rocket failed to bring back any trace of the lifted price ceilings.

—Photo by John S. Steele

An able dramatist, play producer and educationist, Herman Voaden was one of Canada's five delegates to the Paris conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. last month. He is president of the Canadian Arts Council, the body which acts for 16 national cultural societies. From the beginning, and at Paris, Canada has played a leading role in U.N.E.S.C.O. But Herman Voaden last week made these challenging observations: "If we are to continue to give leadership in the organization, our Government should set up a national commission at once to secure the cooperation of our educational, scientific and cultural bodies in carrying out the excellent program planned at the conference. U.N.E.S.C.O. is our best hope of peace. It offers an opportunity for concerted action by educators, artists, editors, scholars, librarians and scientists to make one world of the mind and heart and a diversity of cultures."

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

due to the contacts which the Cardinalate afforded him is unquestionable, but few members of the College have put those contacts to better use. An essentially humble man, he was able to continue in the task of adding to his knowledge until the end; and his visits to Europe gave him an enlarged sympathy with the victims of the frightful experiences of that continent.

The recent noteworthy growth of humanitarian feeling in Canada concerning refugees and other handicapped persons in the European countries has been largely due to his influence, and those who were closest to him in his labors can pay no better tribute to his memory than to increase their zeal for Canadian generosity to the suffering and downtrodden.

Thanks, Dr. MacNamara

THE revision of Canada's present immigration policy, more correctly known as the anti-immigration policy, is a task which will have to be performed by Parliament, and there is increasing reason to suppose that it will be laid before Parliament at the session which will shortly open. Those Canadians who feel that the present policy is a national disaster are watching keenly for signs of what the Government is likely to recommend, and some rather significant signs were given by the Deputy Minister of Labor, Dr. Arthur MacNamara, to the Mining Institute this week. He accented strongly a point which has repeatedly been stressed in these columns, that there is still a large amount of heavy manual labor to be performed in the extractive industries and that Canadians "do not lend themselves readily to this work." He might have added that this work is the very foundation of the whole national economy, and that only in proportion as it is done efficiently and reasonably cheaply can the superstructure of that economy, the secondary industries, the transportation facilities, the arts and amenities, expand and flourish.

Little as we may like the idea, one of the main reasons why educated and progressive and skilled Canadians are leaving this country for the United States is that there is not enough of the hard extractive work being done to provide the economic basis which will keep them at home. We do not have fishermen in Nova Scotia and miners in Ontario and British Columbia because there are executives in Toronto and artists in Montreal and politicians in Ottawa. We have the executives and the artists and the politicians because there are the fishermen and the miners. And when our own people cease to be willing to do the hard work of mining and fishing and farming we must import new people to do it. Agriculture has received a substantial detachment of the Polish army, and very nice too, but no other hard-worked extractive industry has received anybody for about ten years.

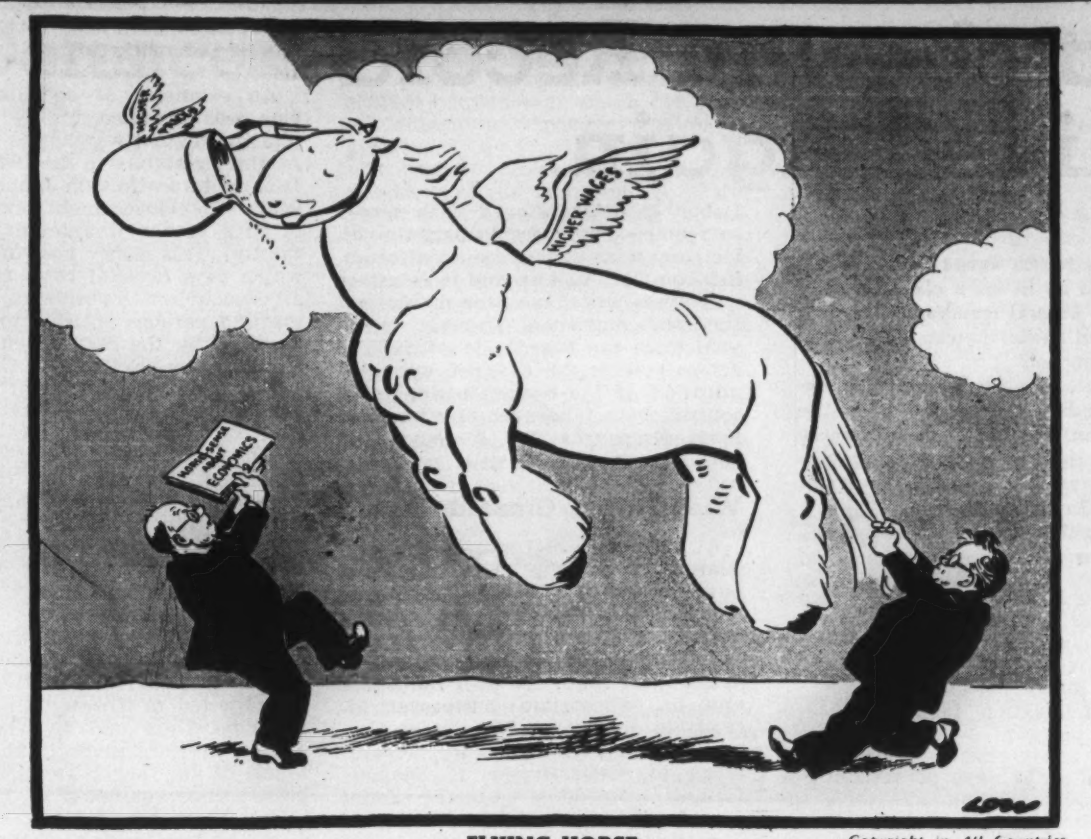
Portal to Portal

WAGE workers in the United States are in the delightful position of not knowing within some five billion dollars what amount of money they are entitled to for the work which they have already performed during the last year. Employers in the United States are in the less happy position of not knowing within some five billion dollars what they are ultimately going to have to pay for this work which has already been performed, and of which the results have already been largely sold to people who can never be levied upon for any contributions to the five billions.

This fantastic situation is the consequence of one single and perfectly simple fact. This is the fact that men do not work in these days for a pay which has been agreed upon between themselves and their employers, but for a pay which has been declared by the state to be just and proper in the circumstances. If the pay were settled by agreement there could be no question of altering it a year after the work has been done; it would be perfectly obvious that whatever meaning was attached to the agreement when the wages were paid without protest by one party and accepted without protest by the other was the proper meaning of the agreement.

But the wage is not the result of agreement, it is the result of an order having the authority of government. And such an order is liable to be reinterpreted whenever it occurs to a court to reinterpret it, and the effect of that reinterpretation will go back to the day when the order was made. That the workers and employers alike have been interpreting it differently, and agreeing in their interpretation, makes no difference.

We have no objection whatever to workers being paid for portal-to-portal time, when they and their employers know that is what they are being paid for. But it is preposterous that they should be paid for portal-to-portal time during a period in which the idea of such payment never entered their heads, and they were perfectly willing to work for pay without portals. Buyers of labor cannot possibly go on buying labor if they are not going to know what the price of it is until two years after they have bought it. That sort of thing means the end of our present way of life; and with the state as the only buyer of labor the workers might some day find that wages can be retroactively reduced as well as retroactively raised.



FLYING HORSE

Copyright in All Countries

The Late G. Pelletier

TO HAVE been an influential figure in the editorial office of *Le Devoir* since its foundation in 1910, and to have been its editorial director in succession to Henri Bourassa since 1934, is a career which proves the possession of great ability and suggests the possession of a very large amount of influence. Mr. Georges Pelletier, who died this week, had both ability and influence, and also a great deal of personal charm which enabled him to retain friends in political parties for which he entertained the most withering contempt. More probably than any other man of his generation he was responsible for the growth among French Canadians of the idea that they were in danger of being imperceptibly absorbed into the general North American culture of the continent on which they are so small a part of the population, and that only a lively consciousness of their separate identity and a determined and common effort to maintain it would save them. He took a special interest in the cultural destiny of French Canadians in parts of Canada other than Quebec, and he probably did more than any other single individual to arouse the present interest in the French language among such groups.

Politically Pelletier seems to have become convinced—and to have convinced a vast number of French Canadians—that no political party in which English-speaking Canadians predominated, and therefore no all-Canada party, could do as much for the French Canadians as they could do for themselves by acting as a political bloc independent of all other parties. It is too early to assess the results of this policy, which has never yet given a separate French Canadian bloc the balance of power which is obviously the position at which it must aim. In Ireland the result of a similar policy was to intensify what was at first a demand only for moderate Home Rule into the Sinn Fein campaign for absolute independence; but the geography of Ireland is slightly different from that of Quebec, and the Irish never concerned themselves about the Irish outside of Ireland as the French Canadians do about their brethren outside of Quebec. But whatever the issue, when the history of this episode comes to be written the name of Georges Pelletier will rank with that of Bourassa among the notable figures of French Nationalism.

Good But Belated

ON THE seventeenth of December Recorder Jean Mercier of Quebec was reported by various French-language newspapers of the province of Quebec and by the Canadian Press, a news service belonging to and serving all the Canadian dailies, as saying that he would like to impose life sentences on the Witnesses of Jehovah. This alleged statement has been rather widely commented on all over Canada, and on the seventeenth of January, just one month after the story started on its rounds, Mr. Mercier, supported by the clerk of his court, issued a formal denial that he had ever made the statement.

We have not the slightest hesitation in accepting Recorder Mercier's denial; but we must say that we should have been glad if he had been able to add to it à declaration that the original story had only just come to his attention. Unless he is the kind of judge who never reads the newspapers at all it is hardly probable that he can have failed to become aware of this story long before last week; and in that event we should have liked him to feel that it was of sufficient importance to require an immediate denial, and not one deferred until a month later.

New Racial Campaign

CANADIANS are about to be entertained—are indeed already beginning to be entertained—by the spectacle of a race-smear campaign conducted by the Communist party, that political organization which is never tired of denouncing other people for their racial discriminations. The smear is against the Poles. It will not be admitted by the Communists that it is a racial campaign and indeed it will be accompanied by the most earnest assurances that all Poles who stay at home in Poland, under what looks like a rather Communist-dominated government, are excellent people. But this leaves it still possible to maintain, and the local Communists already are maintaining, that all Poles who want to come to Canada are necessarily the lowest of the low.

If Canada should ever show any willingness to let them in, of which there is as yet small indication, a similar smear campaign would unquestionably be started against all expatriated Balts. With Finns the thing would be less easy, because there are already quite a lot of Communist-sympathizing Finns in Canada; and with Ukrainians it would not be easy at all, because there are a great number of Communist - sympathizing Ukrainians here whom for some reason the U.S.S.R. does not seem in the least anxious to get back to the Ukraine. So with Finns and Ukrainians a mere unwillingness to go back to the original homeland does not constitute a sufficient ground for general denigration.

This ultra-nationalist doctrine that it is the duty of every citizen or former citizen of a Communist-dominated country to go back to that country whether he wishes to or not is probably the most dangerous exaggeration of the sovereign power of the state that has ever been enunciated, because it makes it impossible to flee from that sovereign power to any refuge in the world. It is also a doctrine which was ardently upheld by the Fascist totalitarian states, Germany and Japan, with their practice of dual citizenship and their demand that the citizenship of birth shall override that of adoption. The totalitarian states were never able to give legal effect to the doctrine outside of their own borders; but the Communists, cleverer than the Nazis, are seeking to give moral effect to it by the smear method. Already in Great Britain they have succeeded, according to a recent correspondent, in getting the Poles in Britain regarded by a large part of the population as "either Fascist or the next best thing to Fascism."

It's the Volume

THE current popular belief that wages can be largely increased without any increase of prices is usually buttressed—when its believers bother to buttress it at all—with a reference to the very substantial profits that have demonstrably been made by corporations during a great deal of the last four years. But the people who do this buttressing are unconscious of the fact that a period of capacity and over-capacity production is inevitably the most favorable for profits, and that profits are certain not to continue on the recent scale as soon as there is any serious decline in volume—which there will inevitably be if the push for further wage increases continues.

Labor will be infinitely better off if it allows industry to continue to make substantial profits (which in any case go largely into the government's pocket by taxation) by producing a large volume of goods to be sold at moderate prices because the cost of producing them is moderate, than if it insists on grabbing these prospective profits for itself before they are earned. The profits will then not be earned either by industry or by labor, for high labor costs will produce high selling prices, and high selling prices will curtail consumption, and industries which might operate at 100 per cent of capacity will go down to 80 or 70 or even lower.

Two Wrongs

THE only valid argument that we have seen in the mass of printed matter in the province of Quebec supporting the policy of Mr. Duplessis regarding Roncarelli and the Witnesses of Jehovah is an observation in the latest issue of the Quebec *Temps*, to the effect that the Liberals of Quebec who are now protesting against the cancellation of Roncarelli's license were completely silent when Mr. Godbout dismissed Senator Bouchard from the Quebec Hydro on account of his famous speech in the Senate.

This is a perfectly just criticism, and the record in the Bouchard case makes it impossible for any Quebec Liberal to say that Mr. Duplessis is any worse than Mr. Godbout in this kind of question of liberty. It does not, however, make it impossible for any Quebec Liberal to say that Mr. Duplessis is wrong, if he admits that Mr. Godbout was wrong before him.

BUT THERE'S A LIMIT

I AM a man of tolerance
For other races, other creeds,
And mutter darkly when, perchance,
One speaks of Kipling's "lesser breeds."
I think of Booker Washington
Of Li'le Arthur King,
Of Robeson, Marian Anderson,
What time they start to sing,
Until a roughneck roustabout by no means tame
Elbows and crowds me roughly at a Hockey game.

When "Witnesses" are robbed and stoned
I shudder in a vast dismay.
My tolerance is too high-toned
For action in so crude a way,
For I am calm and civilized,
Continually intent
On settling quarrels advertised
By peaceful argument,
Until a "Witness" loiters on my porch to sell
Pamphlets that curse my Pastor as a child of Hell.

J. E. M.

C.C.F. Saskatchewan Record to Be Examined Again

By ERWIN KREUTZWEISER

As Saskatchewan's legislature commences its fourth session next week, the past record of the C.C.F. Government will be in for a close scrutiny by the small but articulate opposition of five Liberal members. But how many of the C.C.F.'s promises to the people of Saskatchewan have been brought to reality and with what degree of success?

This writer reviews what the Government has done in passing legislation to meet problems in various fields. Heading the list has been the act to guarantee security and debt adjustment for the farmers, closely followed by legal guarantees for labor to the right of collective bargaining. The validity of the Farm Security Act was challenged last summer before the Supreme Court by the Dominion Government.

But probably the longest and hardest looks this session will be given the financial reports of the Crown corporations.

Saskatoon.

SASKATCHEWAN'S C.C.F. Government having reached the halfway mark, the fourth session of the Province's tenth Legislature, which starts January 30, promises to be an interesting one. Ordinarily this would have been the third session, but there was a special session in October-November of 1944, the year the Socialist party was elected to power.

The Legislature being elected for five years and the C.C.F. administration having taken office in July, 1944, it has two and a half years to go. It is likely, however, following the tradition of quadrennial elections, that there will be a vote by the summer of 1948.

In the first session and to a large extent in the second session the Government took the offensive as it introduced its fundamental measures for laying the foundation of a socialist province. In the third session it was partly on the defensive and now, with three sessions and two and a half years of administration behind it, the Government has much to account for. It will be under as big a barrage of criticism as the five Opposition (Liberal) members can provide.

This is as good a time as any to review what the Saskatchewan C.C.F. Government has done. Its record can be compared with what the party promised in the campaign during May and June, 1944.

For the farmers the C.C.F. promised legislation to guarantee security and debt adjustment. For labor it promised laws to guarantee the right of collective bargaining. In the field of social services the party assured the electors it would establish a complete system of socialized health services and it would increase old age pensions and mothers' allowances. The party was pledged to establish new industries based on agriculture and to sponsor either public or cooperative development. It promised school reforms that would give equal educational opportunities for all children.

The foundation for the Government's program was laid at the special 1944 session which was featured by 47 days of acrimonious debate. Outstanding acts were the Farm Security Act and the Trade Union Act.

The Farm Security Act puts a crop failure clause in mortgages and agreements for sale of farm lands and guarantees that a farmer cannot lose the quarter-section on which his home is situated. Under the act, payments on the principal need not be made in years when the farmer's income is less than $6 an acre. They are postponed for one year. In the same year the principal will be reduced by four per cent or by the interest rate of the mortgage or agreement of sale, if the greater.

Bill Challenged

The validity of the Farm Security Act was questioned by Liberal leaders when the bill was passed. It was challenged last summer before the Supreme Court by the Dominion Government, which argued that the legislation infringed on the right of the Federal Government to pass laws respecting bankruptcy and interest. The Saskatchewan Government countered with the argument that the law came within the scope of property and civil rights, over which the provincial government has jurisdiction. A decision may be handed down by the time this is printed.

Great contention developed over the labor relations legislation, the Trade Union Act, which guarantees the right of employees to organize in trade unions for the purpose of bargaining collectively with their employers. The act provides for a Labor Relations Board with power to require employers to bargain collectively with employees, to disestablish company unions, and to reinstate employees who have been discharged for union activities. There is no appeal from the board's decisions. The act empowers the Cabinet, upon application of the board, to appoint a controller to take over any business that disregards or disobeys the board's orders.

Wide Powers Granted

At its special 1944 session the Legislature gave the department of natural resources and industrial development wide power to embark on industrial projects. The Government was given authority to establish and operate its own industries and to expropriate businesses already in operation. The Crown Corporations Act authorized the Government to enter types of business formerly considered to be the special domain of private enterprise and to expropriate any land or works necessary for the operation of such enterprises. It was under this provision that the Prince Albert box factory was taken over. Under this legislation a number of Crown companies have been set up to operate such industries as a brick plant, a woollen mill, fish filleting plants, a shoe factory and a transportation (bus) company.

A Mineral Taxation Act was passed, designed with the natural resources measure, to carry out the C. C. F. principle that the resources should be owned by the people and developed by them. The act imposes an acreage tax and an ad valorem tax on the owners of land which contains minerals. This was aimed to provide greater revenue to the province and to alienate mineral rights back from companies and individuals to the Crown.

Legislation was passed authorizing the Government to enter the insurance business. The Government Insurance Office now sells fire, guaranty, accident, automobile public liability, tornado, explosion and theft insurance. During its 1946 session the legislature amended the Government Insurance Act to compel all institutions receiving government grants (schools and hospitals) to take out fire insurance with the Government Insurance Office.

Another measure (1946) requires all motorists to take out automobile accident insurance when they get their car licenses. The premiums pay benefits to persons who are injured in automobile accidents and to relatives of persons killed thereby.

Another act of the 1944 special session provided for the organization of Saskatchewan school districts into larger administrative units. Of the 60 superintendencies in the province 45 are now established as larger units. Fifteen have been untouched because of local opposition to the larger unit.

Health Services

The Health Services Act laid the foundation for establishing socialized health services in regional units throughout the Province. The map of Saskatchewan has been divided into 14 regions, and five health regions have so far been set up. The act also authorized the Government to pay for the health services of any classes of persons it wished. Under this provision the Government has been paying the medical and hospital bills of old age pensioners, blind pensioners, mothers in receipt of allowances, and the dependents of these classes of persons.

A Natural Products Marketing Act was put on the statute books in 1945. It empowers the Government to establish boards to control the handling of any or all natural products. A favorable vote of the producers concerned must be obtained before a board is set up. Under this legislation boards have been established to handle the marketing of timber and fish.

An extension of socialized medicine was provided for by the Hospitalization Act which was approved by the legislature in the 1946 session. It came into effect on January 1 this year. The Government levies a fee of $5 a person (maximum of $30 a family). This money goes into a fund which pays hospital costs for nearly all Saskatchewan residents. Pensioners and persons entitled to benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs need not pay the tax.

This is only an outline of the main legislation passed by Saskatchewan's C. C. F. Government. As one can readily see, most of it is highly controversial. Measures like the Trade Union Act, the Crown Corporations Act and the compulsory insurance bills have been condemned by the Liberals as "dictatorial" and the Mineral Taxation Act has been labelled "confiscatory."

Financial reports of the Crown corporations will be tabled during this session and they will no doubt be subjected to thorough analysis by the Opposition and by the armed forces representatives in the House. Much of the members' time is expected to be consumed in the Crown corporations committee.

At the last session of the legislature an investigation of the professional organizations in Saskatchewan was initiated by C. C. F. members. A continuing committee has been busy and it will submit a report. If its report shows any aspects of the professional associations which are not in the public interest, there may be legislation to curb the self-governing powers of the professions.

Other important matters to be dealt with by the legislators are the proposed tax agreement between the provincial and dominion governments and the three-cent gasoline tax which the Federal Government is discontinuing.

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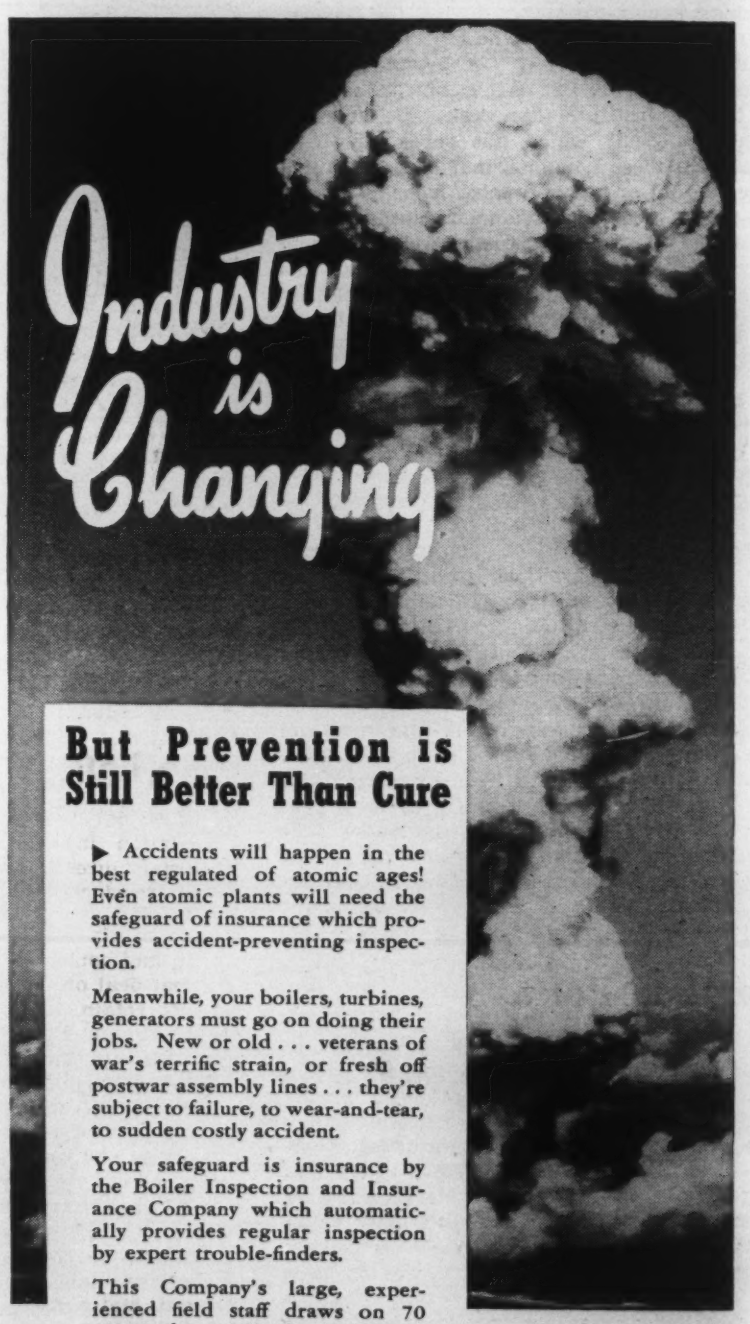

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Do Canada's Defences Really Defend Us?

By O. T. G. WILLIAMSON

Canada's present scheme of national defence is that of an Active Army of 25,000 men and a Reserve Army of 180,000. But enlistments to date hold no promise of attainment of these figures, and Mr. Williamson believes that if this plan is used, Canada will have no real defence with which to resist aggression.

It is now suggested from Ottawa that the Reserve Army is to be reduced from 180,000 to 50,000 men. To reduce one mythical number to another equally mythical number does not, in Mr. Williamson's opinion, in any way alter the force of his contention that under the general scheme proposed Canada will have no effective defence.

SURELY it is at last time for a showdown on the question of national defence. The last paltry raise has been made and there has been enough of bluffing. Someone must call or the pot is likely to go for a busted flush. It has been a shady game which started too far back to ascribe the original blame.

In the midst of war, it became ridiculous with the "Thirty Day Training Plan" which was to have cost 50 million dollars annually and which gave no assurance of adding a single soldier to the forces. It went on and on to the ignominy of "conscription if necessary, but not necessarily conscription." The turbid brain which evolved that slogan perhaps could not realize that it would result in the deaths of hundreds of untrained Canadians in the front line of battle. The same mental attitude has evolved our present system of national defence.

It cannot be accepted as reasonable that military considerations alone governed the drafting of a plan which, neither now nor at any future date, could give Canada an effective force to resist aggression. It is evident that General Crerar, who, by common consent, ably commanded the Canadian Army in the field, does not subscribe to that belief. He would hardly have advocated conscription now if he had believed that the present plan for defence could be effective.

In the writer's opinion, it is both stupid and dishonest. It was drafted with political considerations paramount and it was accepted by Canadian soldiers because they could get no other.

We have gone through two Great Wars and our military effort in each has followed the same general pattern, both while they were being fought and afterwards. It is true that, in the First Great War, the Government and the people were determined to do and did their utmost from the start. The First Canadian Division in that war took the field improperly armed and with only partial training but they fought like lions and created a Canadian military tradition for all time.

Vacillation to Horror

The Second Great War opened with Government vacillation which created a breathless horror in a determined people. The First Division in that war was sent overseas totally unprepared either by armament or training. Indeed they went without even proper clothing. It was only by the grace of God that they did not find themselves involved in that condition in resisting an invasion. In neither war was there an adequate trained nucleus to prepare a hurriedly raised army for action.

After each war demobilization problems were handled in much the same unimaginative fashion. Elaborate establishments, staffed to a great extent by men unfitted for the task, were set up to implement regulations doomed to a large measure of failure from the start. Cash grants to discharged personnel were increased materially after the recent conflict but these could have little effect in re-establishing men in civilian life.

It is not too cynical to suggest, in view of an exactly parallel suggestion from the Government with respect to Family Allowances, that they were increased to assure a very considerable volume of spending during the transition from war to peace. Realistic training for employment was of the first importance to returning veterans but a Government willing to squander 50 millions a year on the futile "Thirty Day Training Plan" could not devise a means of training the "lost generation" of Canadian youth who had surely proved their right to that consideration.

The lack of proper provision for our men has resulted in thousands of them crossing to the United States for civilian and even military employment. It is the crowning shame that men who fought for Canada do not find it possible to live in Canada.

Freed of the dire hand of political chicanery a defence scheme could be instituted which would solve many of the problems with which Canada is faced today. A proper plan would keep Canadians at home where they are needed. It would provide for a fully-trained and increasingly powerful army at far less expense to the country than the fulfilment of the present scheme. It would give our youth practical training for civilian employment which our present educational system will never give.

It would correct the physical standards of our youth which, in the recent war, were responsible for the rejection of over 40 per cent for military service. It would elevate the moral tone of our nation to the point where recreational centres might be built with the money saved from expenditures for jails and mental institutions. These things are possible but not if lethargy and lack of leadership are to take precedence over a burning desire to make good the promises held out to 100,000 Canadians who died to make Canada the country of their youthful dreams.

The Army Plan

What is the present scheme of national defence? A permanent force, known as the Active Army, is to be recruited by voluntary enlistment up to a strength of 25,000 men. Its active component is to be an oversized, air-borne brigade. The residuum is to comprise administrative and instructional personnel. In addition there is to be a Reserve Army of 180,000 men. That, in essence, is the plan.

A more ridiculous, ineffective scheme could hardly be conceived. In the dying moments of a futile session of the Canadian Parliament, it was accepted. There were military Members, lots of them, who, from both sides of the House, should have fought it tooth and nail.

What have been the results to date? Something less than half the number required for the Active Army have been secured. The personnel runs so strongly to brass and red tabs that Central American republics are in danger of losing their chief military distinction. The Reserve Army, far from reaching a strength of 180,000 men, is fading away from its wartime strength. If one battalion, a battalion with a proud battle history, is any criterion what remains can hardly be judged by military standards.

To all appearances, a large proportion of the strength is over age, an almost equal number would not pass the eye test and the 40 per cent characteristic of our national physical unfitness was in the ranks.

Should, however, the defence plan be implemented in its entirety, Canada would have no defence. We propose to put all our Grade A eggs into one basket and then to throw it away. What else can be assumed since airborne troops are used in desperate enterprises?

The force which might be expected to leaven the whole lot is to be trained for one specific operation unless it is the cockeyed intention to have all of Canada's future army air-borne.

The 180,000 men in the Reserve Army could never be trained to take the field for immediate service which modern war demands. No amount of the dust of propaganda in the public eye can obscure that fact. Efficient soldiers are not made with one or two nights drill each week and two weeks under canvas. Even to speak of it as a Reserve Army is misleading since that term is generally known to apply to men who have served their time in an Active Army. At the best of times, Canada has had approximately 35,000 men in her N.P.A.M. units. These have never been up to strength and they have never had equipment which would permit them to take the field.

Canada has gone into two wars totally unprepared. The present national defence scheme is an even more elaborate attempt, in the event of another war, to achieve the same disgraceful end. There may be those who can view the world situation with complacency. For them national defence in any guise will seem national futility and, in view of what is proposed, perhaps they are the wiser men. If war comes we shall again fight it at tremendous unnecessary cost in patriotic lives. If, by the grace of God, war is something of the past, a defence scheme, as such, will be a waste of money. With a proper plan, war or no war, Canada can gain moral and material advantages which will justify any cost.

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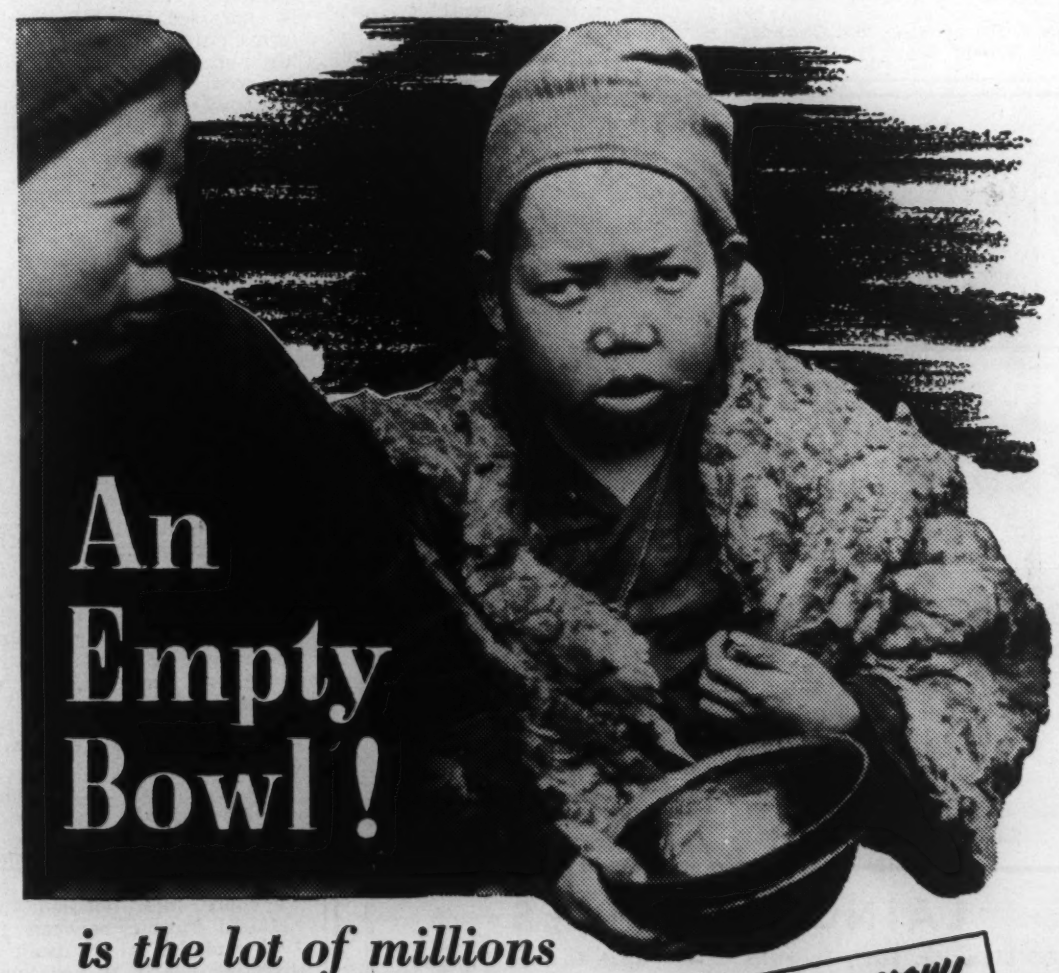

is the lot of millions of homeless orphans in war-torn China

Brought to the orphanage at Hangyang, this starving boy had only an empty bowl.

Millions of orphans, widows, peasant farmers, uprooted and despoiled by war, hungry, sick, homeless, are perishing for want of food, clothes, shelter, medical supplies.

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OTTAWA LETTER

War Financing Bothers Canadian Taxpayer but History Approves

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

A CALGARY correspondent asks me if my praise of the staff of the Department of Finance and the Bank of Canada, made in a recent Ottawa Letter is not rather fulsome, and he goes on to say:

"Granting that they have been conscientious and hard-working, what ingenuity or imagination have they shown? The whole policy has been the simple one of the 'lidy' of the streets—get the money and make the suckers pay. As a result we have an appallingly cruel burden of taxation which is crushing youthful initiative and business enterprise, and depriving the middle-aged of any hope except that of being pensioners on the state. No wonder the cream of our youth are going to the States as fast as they can get there."

I hope my Alberta friend will not mind my quoting this paragraph and making some comment on it here rather than in a personal communication, because I am sure he expresses a point of view which is quite widely held across Canada, and which I think must be recognized and dealt with by the authorities.

Let me agree at once that Canada went into World War II with one of the most oppressive and complicated tax systems in existence among modern countries. It was roundly condemned by the Rowell-Sirois Commission because it was highly regressive (bearing with undue weight on the lower income brackets), inequitable, inefficient, and calculated to reduce the national income seriously. The system grew up haphazardly through the uncoordinated policies of municipal, provincial and Dominion governments, and no party or part of Canada can escape some responsibility for the resulting mess.

Let me also agree that one of the most pressing duties before the government at Ottawa today is to reform the tax system so that the sums needed for public service can be raised without crushing out individual initiative, bankrupting marginal businesses, depriving frugal people of their savings or otherwise causing inequity and inefficiency. Among the means by which this lightening of the burden must be sought is the elimination of all unnecessary or foolish government expenditure. The administration at Ottawa—as well as those in other government centres—will obviously be judged in the coming months by the effectiveness of the steps they take to bring about this situation.

But when so much has been said, I think it would be unfair not to recognize the skill with which finance and taxation problems which arose out of the prosecution of this war were tackled, or the contribution made to the financing and winning of the war by Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley and his administrative assistants.

After all, if we have, today, an "appallingly cruel burden of taxation" it is not altogether unconnected with the fact that for six years we, along with other democratic nations, were throwing every available ounce of power into an effort to save ourselves from subjugation to totalitarian tyranny.

Total Effort

If any one doubts this statement, let him consider for a moment what happens when a country like Canada goes to war. Mobilization withdraws from the ordinary productive purposes of peace a very large part of the total working population and puts them in uniform or sets them to work at other war services. Those who are left must provide the ordinary peacetime services not only for themselves but also for the other half of the population too busily engaged in fighting the war to provide them for themselves. Moreover, they must produce goods and services for such of our allies as cannot continue to fight without them.

This double burden upon the civilian remnant of the population is expressed in a financial way in terms either of taxation or borrowing, and the latter, after all, is only deferred taxation. The fund of manpower and resources with which any nation fights is provided by the civilian population increasing its production and decreasing its consumption. The margin between these two is the only place from which a war fund can be obtained. The larger the production and the lower the consumption, the more effective is the war effort. The reduction of civilian consumption can be to some extent encouraged by voluntary effort (savings which must then be borrowed away) or more positively by taxing away the purchasing power and thus *compelling* a drop in the standard of living.

At the peak of our war effort, Canadians were throwing about half the total national production of goods and services into other than the satisfaction of peacetime civilian needs and cravings. Only the fact that there was, at the outbreak of war, such a lot of unemployed and underemployed labor and resources saved us from seeing the full force of this observation. Had Canadian manpower and resources been taxed to the limit when we entered the war, we could have devoted 50 per cent to the war effort only by cutting our civilian standard of living in half.

That we did not have to do so may have obscured the procedure a bit. What actually happened was that we more than doubled the gross national income between 1938 and 1944, and that at the peak we were diverting nearly 50 per cent of this enlarged production into the prosecution of the war.

Pay As We Go?

Had we "paid for the war as we went along" in the very strictest financial sense (in a physical sense we did it anyway) it would have been necessary to pay nearly twice as much in taxation as we did during the war years, instead of paying part in taxes and loaning part in government bonds. In that event, we should now have been very rapidly approaching a time in this post-war world when taxation could have been returned to levels not much above those of 1938-39. But as my Calgary correspondent knows, wartime taxation was raised as high as it was believed the civilian population would stand without balking and weakening war production, and the remainder was borrowed either from persons or corporations or the banking system.

The only other solution, a purely illusory one, would have been to borrow the entire cost of the war, in which event Canadians would have emerged with about $18 billions of new government bonds as assets and $18 billions of government debt to retire by taxes over the next few years. The decision as to how this burden was to be allocated would have been deferred, but it would not have been escaped. In a word, you can't fight "total war" without working much harder and consuming much less, and contributing the difference. And this contribution of the difference means a lowering of the potential standard of living, and it means heavy taxation no matter what it is called nor how it is done.

This is not to argue that our financing of the war was perfect. But compare it with the way World War I was financed, when rising prices rapidly "taxed" the masses by reducing their real purchasing power, when profits pooled up in the hands of the relatively few, and when these pools were skimmed up in exchange for tax-free government bonds. And this time our war expenditures were ten times as great.

I am confident that when the impartial story of the financing of World War II in Canada is written, the historians will say it was managed with skill and fairness. And in achieving these ends there was a lot of credit coming to the technical staffs of the Department of Finance and the Bank of Canada.

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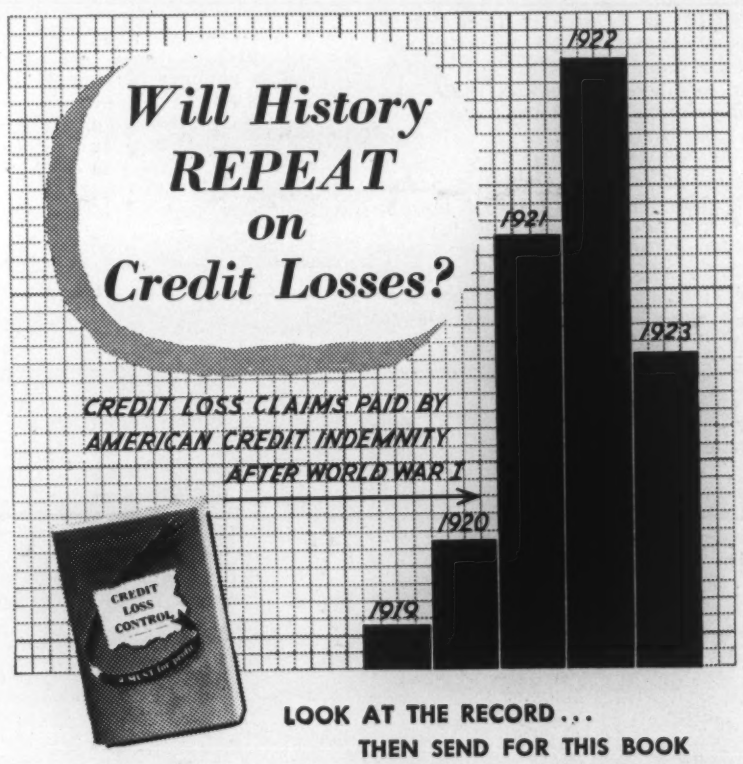

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Malayans Will Starve Without More Rice

By J. H. HORROCKS

The rice allowance in Malaya has been cut and if it remains this way much longer many people will starve. The Chinese have taken the law into their own hands by raiding the godowns for food. After feeding themselves, the food is sold at black market prices.

The visitor is impressed by Singapore's well-stocked stores but the price of these couponless foods is shocking. Political conferences are held fortnightly but there will not be proper unity until the food problem is cleared up.

Singapore.

A scantily-clothed five-year-old Chinese girl holding her equally shabbily-dressed mother's hand tugged vigorously at the trousers of a well-dressed European looking into a shop window in Singapore's main street. She called, in Malay: "Bras Tidah, Tuan, Siah Mati," which, interpreted, means: "No rice, Master, I starve." The moral of the incident was striking.

The cut in the rice ration through the whole of Malaya and Singapore Island from six pounds a day to zero level has hit the Chinese, Malays and Indians in their hundreds of thousands very hard indeed. Without rice they will starve. Many will die. Supplying rice is the most serious problem confronting the Food Controller specially sent here from Britain.

It is all the more serious because a noticeable anti-British feeling is creeping through the mainland and spreading to Singapore itself. Failure to get the rice has created an ugly situation, which may prove catastrophic unless drastic measures are adopted to relieve the tension.

The 1,250,000 tons of rice promised by Siam at the peace conference last year and hundreds of thousands of tons of food and rice allocated and promised by I.E.F.C. in Washington for Singapore and Malaya must be delivered soon if this country is to endure this second winter in peace and calm.

Were I asked an honest and frank opinion of the atmosphere seeping through this vast area today it would be somewhat guarded, in view of repercussions, but I firmly believe the Chinese, Malays and Indians have swallowed their recent grievances over Britain's obvious failure to get the much-needed rice, and by so doing have themselves prevented major upheavals similar to those experienced recently in Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay.

Hotbed

But the Chinese—and bear in mind that the population of Singapore alone is 80 per cent Chinese and consequently "flag-wavers" for Chiang Kai-shek—are not all peacefully disposed towards Britain, or towards British administration in Singapore and Malaya. Numbers have taken the law into their own hands, and Singapore is a hotbed of theft, murder, demonstrations, and scenes of intense violence. Figures issued by the police department reveal more than one hundred murders in the last four months—one a day.

Because of the acute food shortage, particularly of rice, and because the Chinese will not accept tapioca as a substitute diet, food stocks in godowns have been raided and sacks razor-slashed. Having fed themselves first, the Chinese and, in a smaller degree, the Malays, have employed salesmen and saleswomen to squat on the pavements in Chinatown to sell the illegal rice at black market prices.

It is no secret that Japanese labor gangs employed at the docks conceal about their persons jemmies and tin openers. Without exaggeration thousands of boxes in the godowns have been ripped open and tinned foods such as salmon, peas, fruits, filched. When the Japs' bellies have been filled, the godowns have resembled a miniature battlefield.

The Japs are free to move as they please, though no one can explain why. At one godown I visited two days ago, three Indian soldiers guarded more than 100 Japs. In other parts of the city I have seen Japs march to and from work without any escort. As a matter of interest the Japs get a daily allocation of rice from Army rations!

Contrast all this with the other side of the picture. While thousands are starving, Chinese restaurants do a roaring trade feedihg the affluent on illegal ten to fourteen course meals at prices ranging from $6.00 to $8.00. In the same restaurants Europeans eat five to six course luncheons and dinners for $3.00 or Chinese food at $4.00 a head—excluding drinks.

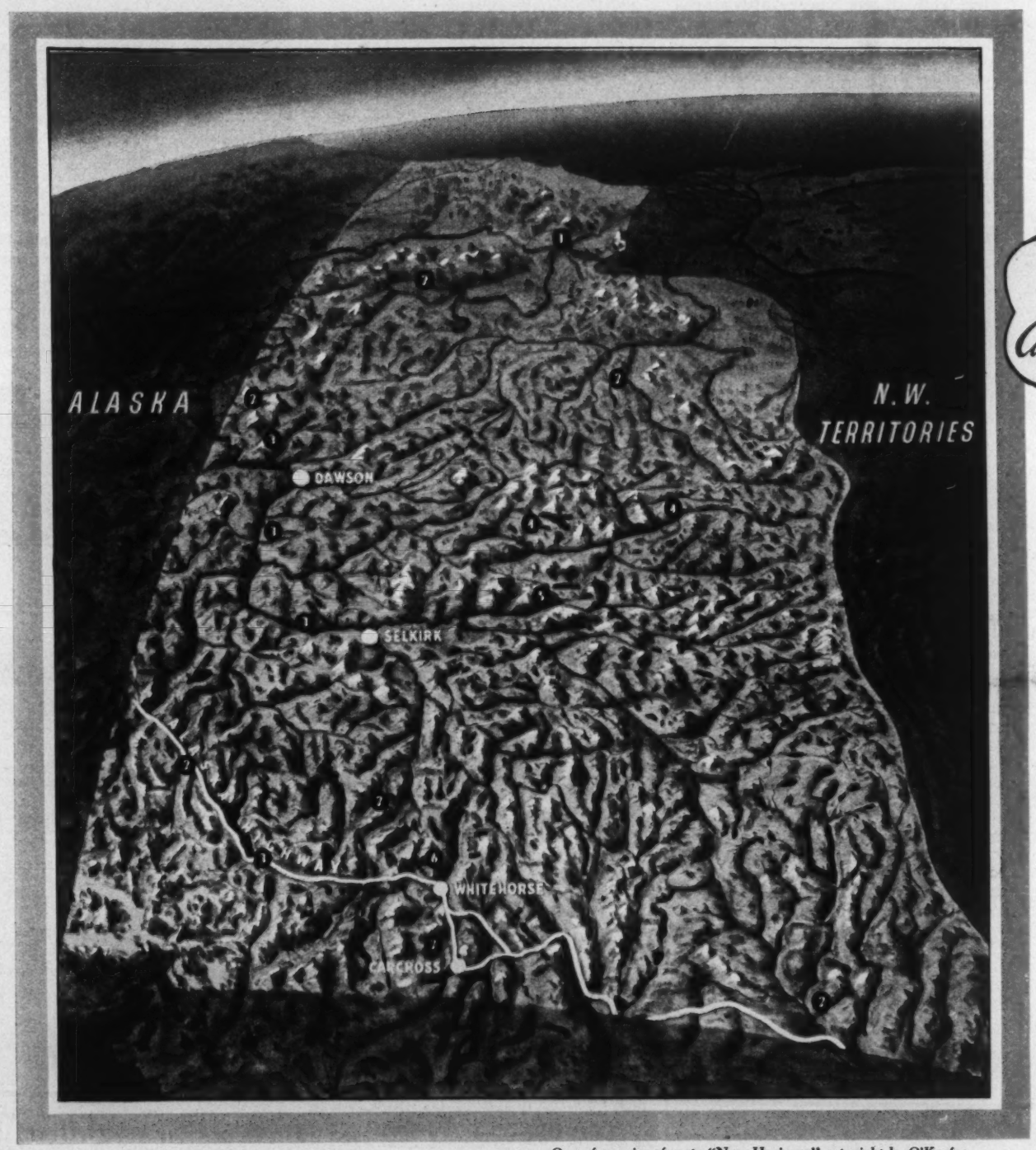
It would take half a dozen feature articles to give an adequate picture of Singapore today. The casual observer, the newcomer from India and England, is on arrival outwardly impressed by Singapore's cleanliness, for after the smells, the filth and the rubbish-heaps of Mother India, Singapore is Paradise!

The visitor is impressed at finding shops well-stocked, well set out, well-lit. The "newly arrived" exports from Britain, all attractive, are tempting, and there is no ration book. Inside the shop, however, the newcomer is stunned by the prices of the couponless articles, four times those of prewar, in some cases nearly eight times as much. Some items are extremely high priced, however.

Conferenes reshaping South East Asia's defences are held fortnightly under the Chairmanship of Lord Killearn, the British Government's Special Commissioner, whose joint responsibility is shared by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Governor General.

These conferences are attended by the Governors of Singapore and Malaya Union, the chiefs of the three Services, and by the Governors of Hong-Kong, Sarawak, and Borneo only when topics of vital interest to the latter's territories are under review. The Australian delegate is another guest.

Together these men, who act only in an advisory capacity to Whitehall, are trying to solve South East Asia's complex problems. That they will be settled is a fair assumption. But they will not be settled overnight.



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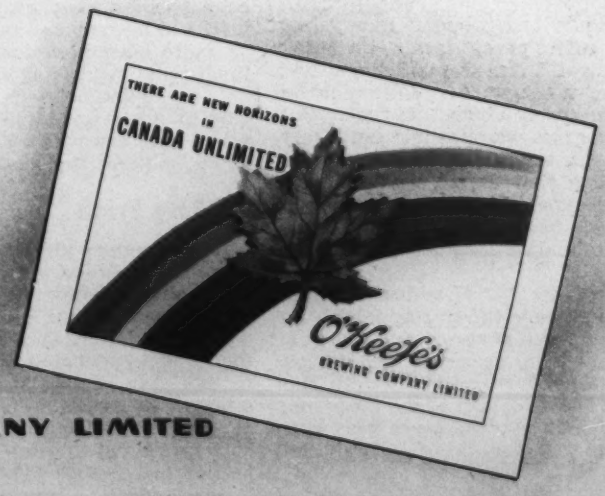

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Could Jap Peace Party Have Halted A-Bomb?

By SIR ROBERT CRAIGIE

The writer, who was British Ambassador to Tokio from 1937 to 1941, here discusses the recently published report of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, entitled "Japan's Struggle to End the War". The Emperor in the final years of the struggle was trapped in a deadlock between the war party of the Minister of War and the Army and Navy Chiefs of Staff and a peace party, composed of the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Navy Minister. Last month Prime Minister Attlee told the House of Commons that a Japanese peace offer was made fifteen days before the first A-bomb was dropped at Hiroshima and that it was at once put under consideration but was not accepted until August 10. The decision to drop the bomb was taken at the beginning of July.

London.

A STUDY of the internal political events which, under military pressure, have led to the collapse of great military States usually discloses the existence of cracks in their political structure which from the outside had been scarcely visible. With the exception of the easily suppressed revolt against Hitler, this was true of Nazi Germany, where it has remained for the Nuremberg trial to expose many unsuspected fissures. So far as Japan is concerned, the information hitherto available has been insufficient to permit of any definite conclusions regarding the extent of internal dissension during the war.

This deficiency has now been made good by the recently issued report of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey entitled "Japan's Struggle to end the War."

The report is the first result of researches conducted in Japan by a body of men appointed by President Truman to investigate the impact of military events on political trends within enemy countries. Based on hitherto secret Japanese documents and on conversations with no fewer than 700 leading Japanese, it will be of special value to the strategist and the historian.

For the man in the street one of its most interesting disclosures is that no less than a year before Germany's surrender a powerful peace movement was already in existence in Japan. Even before the Normandy landings leading personalities such as Admiral Yonai, Prince Konoye and Baron Hiranuma, basing their opinion on information reaching them confidentially from naval sources, "believed that Japan was facing certain defeat or that at least the time had come for positive steps to be taken to end the war."

Low Pressure

By the spring of 1944 the elements which had originally opposed Japan's entry into the war had already "found means of applying pressure against the fanatical elements in Japan's military clique." A proposal that Japan should offer peace terms involving withdrawal from China, Korea and Formosa was under consideration by the peace party about this time. But little progress was possible until July when, with the fall of Saipan and the knowledge that Japan would henceforth be exposed to long-range bombing from the Marshall Islands, General Tojo and his Cabinet were forced from office.

It was the Tojo military clique which had made the war and, with its fall after three years of nefarious effort, the way of peace seemed at first sight to be open. But, despite the wholehearted support of the Emperor, the elements favoring peace were still not a match for the fanatical elements.

During the year which was to elapse between the fall of Tojo and Japan's final surrender, the struggle was concentrated in the Supreme War Direction Council, a body consisting of only six regular members. Throughout these critical months the line of cleavage within the Council ran between the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Navy Minister on the one hand, and the Minister of War and the Army and Navy Chiefs of Staff on the other. The three latter never deviated from their advocacy of a war *à outrance*.

It was this deadlock which the Emperor, siding steadily with the peace party, tried in vain to break. Nothing shook the three recalcitrants. Such shattering events as the surrender of Germany in May, the Potsdam Declaration in July, the atomic bombs and the Russian intervention in August apparently left them cold.

High Pressure

Finally, on August 14 the Prime Minister was driven to the expedient of a secret visit to the Emperor during which he urged him to summon a meeting of the Supreme Council on his own initiative and to declare it to be his will that the Potsdam terms be accepted. It was only after his unequivocal lead from the Emperor that the stubborn resistance of the three extremist leaders collapsed. Thereupon the whole Cabinet voted for surrender.

Such, in broad outline, was the sequence of political events in Tokyo which led to Japan's surrender. But in establishing the relationship between military causes and political effects the report unfortunately makes no mention of the Burma campaign.

It is true that the Japanese people were never allowed to know what was really happening in that distant theatre of war, so that their morale may not have been greatly affected by such reports as reached them. Yet there can be little doubt that the operations in Burma must often have sent a cold shiver down the spine of the Japanese General Staff. For here was a Japanese Army, fighting in its chosen element—the jungle—and equipped for the invasion of India, being driven back step by step and with heavy loss through the territory it had so recently conquered. Except perhaps in the final stages of the struggle, sea power was not a determining factor. For its defeats in Burma the Japanese High Command could not blame the Navy, as it did in the case of the Pacific campaigns.

The hollowness of the Japanese Army's claim to invincibility in a straight fight on land was thus impressively demonstrated and the effect on those in the know must have been considerable.

On the part played by Russia in bringing about peace the report throws interesting light. Strange as it may seem, it was to Japan's traditional enemy that the Emperor and the peace party had recourse when the need for peace became desperate. Perhaps they were relying on the Russo-Japanese Neutrality Pact, which still had ten months to run. As early as May, 1945, efforts were made through the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo to secure Russian mediation to end the war. But no response of any kind appears to have been forthcoming and finally the Ambassador's illness put an end to inquiries in that quarter. One is left wondering whether this was a fine example of the technique of the *maladie diplomatique!*

At Any Price

Inquiries through the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow fared no better until, shortly before the Allied Conference at Potsdam in July, the reply was elicited that the Soviet Government were prepared to discuss the matter only on the basis of unconditional surrender. This reply was, of course, perfectly proper; but it now transpires that the Emperor had been prepared since the spring to send Prince Konoye to Moscow as a special emissary and had given him secret instructions to secure peace *at any price*.

Are we not justified in concluding that a more responsive attitude to the Japanese overtures in May would, by strengthening the hands of the peace party, have brought the war to an earlier end on the basis of unconditional surrender?

Bargain

After the Potsdam Conference events moved rapidly. The Potsdam Declaration, defining what was meant by unconditional surrender, was issued on July 26; the Hiroshima bomb was dropped on August 6; Russia declared war on August 8; Japan surrendered on August 14.

According to the Survey, the Russian attack took the Japanese by surprise. Elements of the once mighty Kwantung army had been withdrawn to bolster up Japan's defences in the Pacific islands and at home, so that by that time the forces facing the Russians had been considerably weakened. Seldom in history can so short a campaign have yielded so rich a booty.

The concluding paragraph of this valuable report, supporting as it does the thesis of those who believed that Japan could be conquered by the exercise of sea and air power alone, gives food for thought. It runs as follows:

"Based on a detailed investigation of all the facts and supported by the testimony of the Japanese leaders involved, it is the Survey's opinion that certainly prior to December 31, 1945, and in all probability prior to November 1, 1945, Japan would have surrendered even if the atomic bombs had not been dropped, even if Russia had not entered the war, and even if no invasion had been planned or contemplated."

First batch of Displaced Persons from British zone of Germany arrived in England recently. These girls, many of them former students at European universities, will work in British hospitals under a Government plan.

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Are Machines Making Young Canada Soft?

By J. E. MIDDLETON

Are you selling Young Canada short? Do you think that the next generation after yours has gone soft by reason of the mechanical easements of living? The author of this article doesn't think so and presents here an argument that pessimists may do well to ponder. As an illustration he pictures a Canada bursting with hockey players. Energy so directed for the present will find in maturity other and more useful outlets.

IN THE most horrible of all wars the youth of the world suffered gallantly all hardships that the mind of man could conceive. Yet I hear from two sources that men and women have gone soft by reason of too much normal comfort.

An engineer tells me that adventure has lost its lure, that weedy adolescents prefer warm skin and sloppy sentiment to forty-below and the facts of life. An editor tells me that the distaste for manual labor is running through Canada like an epidemic, that machinery is called upon to do the most trivial tasks. The only muscles (he says) that need training nowadays are those in the finger-tips—for pushing buttons and flipping switches.

If the theory be true, solemn head-shakings may be justified. But every generation in the memory of man has looked upon the succeeding generation with foreboding and even alarm. "There weren't any such goings-on when I was a boy — or when I was a girl" remarked Abraham and Sarah; even as your grandfather and grandmother in their time, and as engineers and editors today.

The human race is tougher, more durable, than most of us imagine. A rich woman who had never washed a dish or stretched a useful muscle worked 10 hours straight clawing away the rubble that buried a girls' school, and then enrolled as a Red Cross worker and served for five years. Up in the Canadian Arctic a worker died suddenly of an embolism. The official report says simply "We got in touch with Father X who conducted the funeral service." Do you know what "getting in touch" means? Up there it meant a round-trip by dog-train of 800 miles to find the priest and bring him back.

Emergencies

But these were emergencies, someone says. Isn't life, even in its simplest phases, crowded with emergencies? And don't necessary things get done—by machinery if possible, but if none is available, by main strength? It is agreed that mankind is congenitally lazy. Because of that fact he has been using his head to ease his muscles and has sought out many inventions. The lad who invented the wheelbarrow eased the shoulders of countless millions and got more work done with less trouble. So it has been all down the ages. There is no need to labor the point. Flip a switch yourself and meditate on the consequences and causes. Or regard a rotary cement-mixer pouring concrete—and meditate some more.

It's no sin to be comfortable if today's necessary work is well and swiftly done, and there is ancient authority for the statement that there is nothing better than that a man should rejoice in his own works, for that is his portion.

There are idlers, of course; slackers, bums, crooks and plain thieves. But they make up an inconsiderable minority. If you hesitate to believe that, think of the fact that the newspaper is full of their uncouth doings. News is the *unexpected* happening that surprises the general public. Conversely, in a community largely composed of thieves, some isolated honest action would be front-page stuff. So, as long as the daily press fully records the hold-up, the assault, the swindle, you may be sure that the average of honesty and decency in the community is high.

That is not to say that all's well in a lovely world, or even in a lovely Canada. Statesmen and councillors have never yet spent public money with too much carefulness, or wholly suppressed personal or Party considerations. The ideal Democracy still glimmers, but a long way ahead. Industry and Labor know better than they are doing. Clergy and lay persons can be found who are better Churchmen than Christians. We all are too hasty in speech, too ready to take offence, too set in our own ways.

Like the four-year-old, resenting correction, each of us says, "I like to do what I like." Doubtless self-realization is cultivated, to the satisfaction of the psychologists, and sometimes to the danger of the community.

But by-and-large the public spirit is sound and most people have trained themselves to work and *like it*. Unemployment is a calamity; not only because it starves and wrecks the body, but because it wrecks the soul. Look at the active President of a great industry who has been retired—as Chairman of the Bored. He's in the same state as the plumber who is denied the opportunity to "plumb." Both are likely to get weary of living, since ambition and initiative, the vital salts of life, have been drained away. And being weary, they die; sometimes decorously, sometimes otherwise.

A man on-the-job may be tired for a while o'nights, but he has those salts of life in large measure. The fact that he has spring mattresses, a motor car, hot and cold running water, electric gadgets innumerable —even an oil-burning furnace—won't drain them away.

Thousands upon thousands of young men, used to such luxuries, eagerly went adventuring by land, sea, or air. The men of 1939 weren't soft. Neither are the men of 1947. Give them a hope, a chance, a Cause, and they'll bet their lives again; not necessarily in war, but in the untrodden, and often dangerous, by-ways of peace.

Here's a straw to show the direction of the wind. The Ontario Hockey Association governs nearly 800 teams. These are composed of the good players in every community, the aristocracy of the game. How many other teams are there, ranging from the pee-wees and bantams onwards and upwards, banging, blocking, checking and shooting with all their might? And Canada has eight other Provinces, all full of hockey players!

I can remember a time when the young men of any community spent their evenings loafing along the main street. You don't play hockey with your muscles, but rather with your soul, and if you happen to get your front teeth jolted out, they are well lost if you have helped the team to win. I'm not selling Young Canada short? Are you?

• •

TRIOLET TO SYLVIA

YOU look perfectly sweet,
But your hair is a fright;
I make haste to repeat
You look perfectly sweet,
But I beg and entreat
That you comb it tonight;
You look perfectly sweet,
But your hair is a fright. J.E.P.

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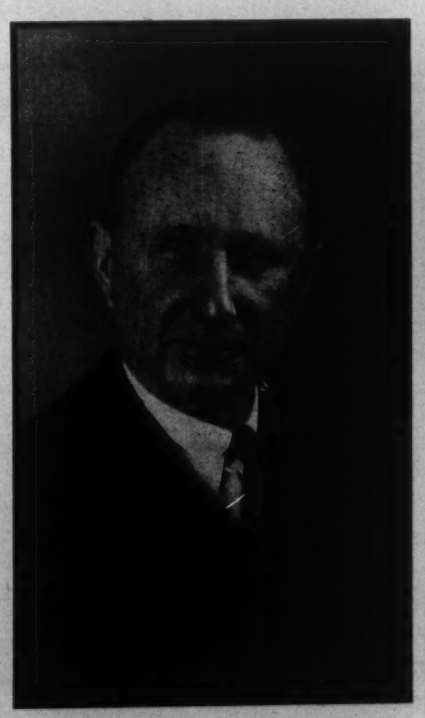

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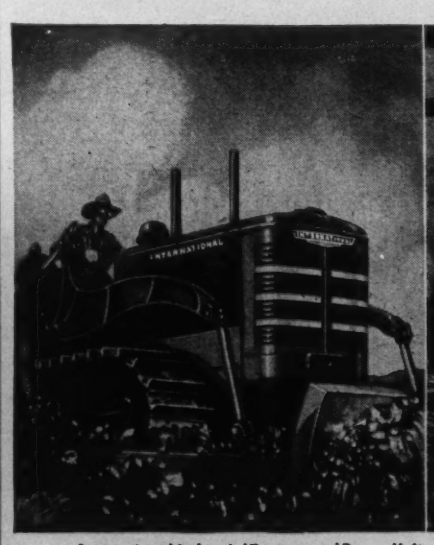

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Has the Church Been a Success or Failure?

By D. B. HEMMEON

The Church admits to imperfection. But to be an imperfect organization is not to be a failure. This writer, who is a clergyman, examines the past of the Church in relation to the general history of mankind. The early Church set a high ethical standard, held to it and suffered for it. But the modern Church has lost some of this "heroic" quality. The influence of the Church today on public morals in both the national and international spheres is inadequate.

DIFFICULTIES await the one who tries to answer this question. He might prefer to answer the question, "Is the Church a success?" At least the latter is less provocative.

To ask millions of people if the organization in which they were born, to which they were dedicated in infancy, in which they grew up, whose meetings they have attended, whose accredited official married them, in whose promise of eternal blessedness they believe and under whose benediction they expect to die and be buried; to ask them if that organization is a failure is dangerously near being a fool's question.

Another difficulty that awaits the answerer is that the word failure is a relative word, that is, its meaning is altered when that with which it is compared is altered. It is, therefore, hard to furnish an answer that will satisfy many people. It is a nice question to debate, because it is so easy to make a case both for the affirmative and the negative.

The Church admits that it is imperfect and for good reasons. Perfection is an impossibility in an individual and much more obviously in an organization. In fact, no organization can reach the level of excellence attained by its best members or the level of indecency attained by its worst. The individual may be moral; the group is not.

It is often forgotten that great good has been done in the world by the Church. It has relieved suffering, healed disease, integrated lives, fostered education and art, and carried the Ministry of these to every part of the World.

But this is not all that should be said. It is fair, even necessary, to ask whether the Church has fulfilled the expectations and followed the example of its founders and early leaders. What these expectations were is not entirely and precisely known. The earliest Christians had no definite world views. They expected, in fact, the early destruction of the World and the establishment of a divine regime of Justice and Love. Many authorities say that Jesus shared this expectation.

Condemned War

By the end of the 2nd Century, there was a change and the young Church settled down in the world. It was a small group of undistinguished persons, but it introduced into Europe a higher regard for human life than had ever been known. The early Church considered homicide a heinous sin and it was this conviction that led it to a condemnation of war. It set a high ethical standard, lived up to it and suffered for it. In a word the early Church was *heroic*. It is reasonable to conclude from the sacred literature of that day that it expected the Church of the future to perpetuate its teaching and example.

The Church has not done so. This is notably true regarding the relation of the Church to the State and its enterprises. The early Christian's primary loyalty was to what he called The Kingdom of God. The modern Christian's primary loyalty is to the State.

In the year 324 A.D. Constantine made the Church an adjunct of the State. Thereafter the Church supported the State and its enterprises and blessed and took part in its Military adventures.

In this crucial test it is undeniable that the Church has failed to fulfil the expectations of its founders. The Church has long since given up its right to be called heroic. Not only did the Church support the State in its warlike adventures, but in course of time it utilized war as a means of increasing its own power. In spite of the opposition of some of its leaders, it became for many centuries a more formidable Military power than Rome was at the time of Caesar.

Truce of God

The only wars that have been opposed by the Church were those between noblemen. These were known as "private wars" and even these were opposed only half-heartedly. Their end was brought about by kings and emperors. The so-called "Truce of God" was only a temporary cessation of hostilities during festivals and week-ends.

The Roman Catholic Church, relying mainly on its dispensation of rewards and punishments in a future life, has given less attention to the wrongs of this. Deriving its numerical strength mainly from the Latin peoples, it has adapted itself with notable skill to the limitations of human nature. At the same time it has had a more restraining influence on its constituents than the Protestant churches. The more aggressive and warlike nations have been Protestant. It is impossible to find a single instance of a war waged by a Protestant state, no matter how unjustified, that the Church has not supported.

It is, furthermore, a significant fact that a great majority of those whose conduct has been a major cause of war, as well as of those who have borne arms in these wars, have been members of the Church.

While the Church has grown in wealth and numbers, it has also developed an emphasis on mysticism and dogma to the neglect of practicality. It has exhorted its constituents to domestic and parochial excellencies. It has neglected, perhaps from lack of perspicacity, those economic and cultural injustices that constitute the major causes of modern wars. The Church has tithed its "mint, anise and cummin" but it has neglected the mightier matters of the law.

The Churches in Europe and America differ only superficially when the criterion of conduct is applied. In both countries the influence of the Church on public morals, both in the national and international spheres, has been so inadequate as to bring the once accepted phrase "Christian civilization" into disrepute. If you stop long enough to look at it, that is a disturbing fact.

A year or two ago a council of Unitarians was discussing the refusal of the Federal Council of Churches to recoghize the Unitarian group as Christian. During the discussion a delegate, widely respected for his scholarship and character, said, "If the word 'Christian' here used refers to our intellectual attitudes, it concerns me little. If it uses the word as meaning the ethical life of the modern Church, it concerns me less."

The spectacle of the Church, so confidently claiming exclusive possession of the means of man's highest welfare, so persistently pressing upon the world its dogmas, denunciations and warnings and so wistfully wondering why man still plays the robber, the killer and the fool, is a source of wonder and dismay.

It is fundamental that goodwill and justice among human groups, national, racial, religious or economic, must be based on these elements held in common by them all. This being true, it follows that the Church must relinquish its claim to exclusive possession of all the means of world salvation and put its power and equipment into a world-pool, a sort of Church of the world. The alternative may be its disintegration and ultimate decay.

All of which has, of course, failed to prove the Church a failure. But, after all, it doesn't make much difference whether we use the word or not if we admit the facts.

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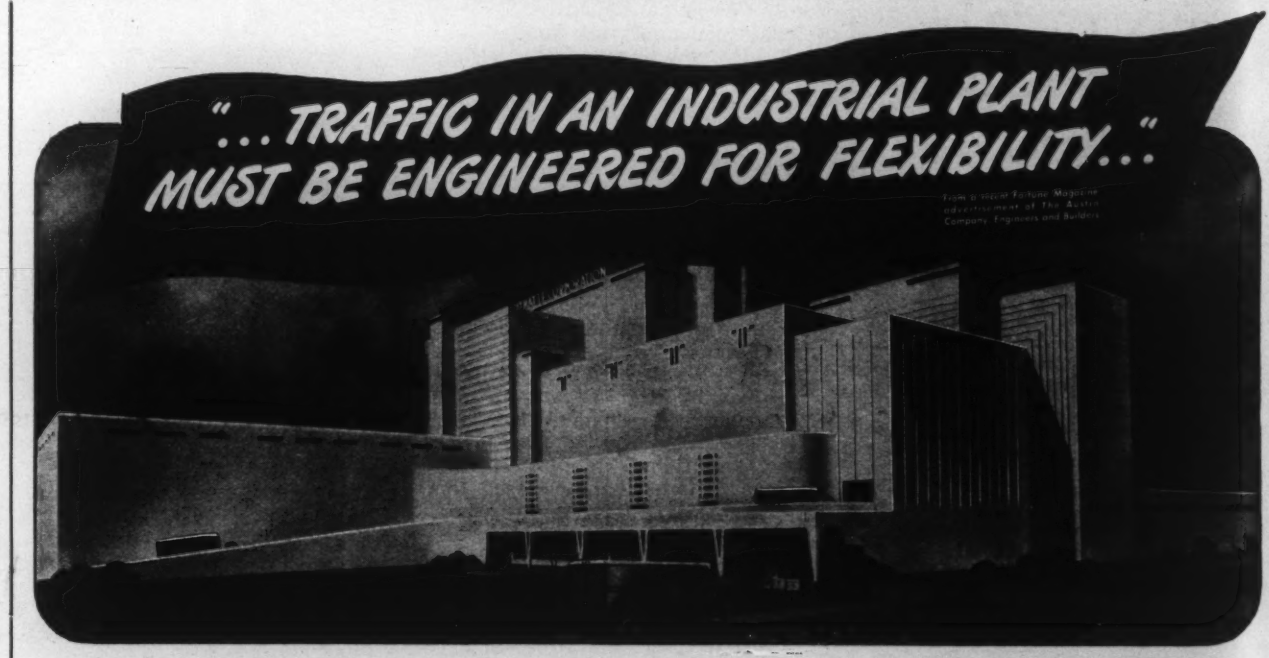

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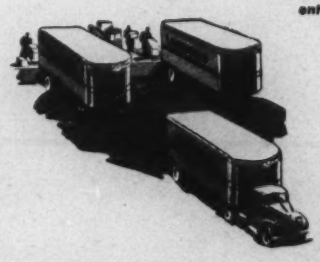

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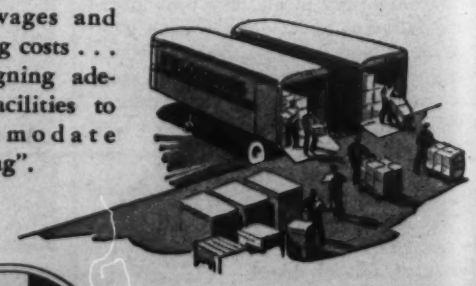

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Mr. Truman's Political Stature Raised by Non-Partisan Acts

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

HARRY Truman the Statesman is the new personality inhabiting the White House. Gone, it seems, are the days when every Presidential appointee had to be either a Missourian or one of the politically faithful. Through his appointment of General Marshall as Secretary of State and in other recent decisions, he has demonstrated his ability to act above political considerations.

Perhaps this is just Harry Truman the man, carrying on with native "horse sense" now that he is not bound to the letter of the Roosevelt legislative heritage. He has certainly launched the Republican-controlled 80th Congress in a manner to indicate that he is more concerned about doing a good job than with setting the stage for the 1948 presidential vote.

That once familiar charge, that Mr. Truman was motivated purely by politics has not even been whispered recently, although he has delivered three major messages to Congress, and has commented on various controversial issues. His acts have been criticized, certainly. His budget has literally been "taken apart" by the Republican side.

There was little political flavor in his decision that labor must respect the national interest. He had not consulted labor leaders before announcing his plans to control labor. This was at variance with the invariable policy of the late President Roosevelt to call in labor leaders whenever legislation concerned them.

In the appointment of General Marshall, the President has promoted a man, who, regardless of personal preference in the matter, is definitely a presidential possibility. Already there is a move to "draft" him in 1948. There has been talk that Mr. Truman is anxious to retire and is building up General Marshall as his successor.

The fact seems apparent that the Marshall appointment was not political in any sense, but merely the decision of the President to get the best qualified man to carry on the foreign policy work launched so ably by the retiring Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes.

It's paradoxical that the President is apparently going to get some of his 1946 "must" legislation passed during this Republican 1947. His merger proposal, for which he fought long and unsuccessfully last year, seems assured of passage. It may go down in history as President Truman's most noteworthy accomplishment. There seems to be agreement that it will provide greater security and save the nation money.

Howling Success

Mr. Truman is breaking precedent in other directions. The first of his planned series of conferences with the "Big Six" of Congress, four of them Republicans, apparently was a howling success.

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan said that "un-partisan" subjects were discussed at this first meeting. Perhaps more controversial issues will come up later when Mr. Truman again confers with the Republican congressional leaders, Senator White of Maine, House Speaker Martin of Massachusetts, and House Majority Chief Halleck of Indiana, and Senator Vandenberg, and his own party leaders, Senate Minority Leader Barkley of Kentucky and House Minority Chief Rayburn of Texas.

Mr. Truman has had real cooperation from Republican leadership. The G. O. P. National Chairman Carroll Reece has appealed to party congressmen to do a workmanlike job free of presidential politics. Senator Taft, most important Republican today in Congress, and House Majority Leader Martin, have indicated their desire to get things done.

While outnumbered in Senate and House, the Democratic Congressmen have reformed their ranks and are demonstrating that they can give valuable quarterbacking to the President. Already they have caused Republicans to shift tactics and decide to retain excise taxes which would have been dropped next July through the President's relinquishment of the war powers.

Democrats looked for a victory in the first true test vote of the new Congress in the Senate vote on whether or not the War Investigating Committee and the Small Business Committee shall be added to the reduced number of committees provided under the Reorganization Act. Republicans wanted to continue these two committees. The Democratic leaders organized a "young guard" policy committee dedicated to opposing any Republican legislation which does not conform to the lawmaking recommended by President Truman.

Hot Licks

Formal organization was not completed when Senators who expected to be members had put in some hot licks for their party on the question of continuing the two aforementioned committees. Senators Tydings of Maryland and O'Mahoney of Wyoming pointed out that to set up special committees would violate terms of the Congressional streamlining bill.

The new Democratic policy group will likely include Senators Russell of Georgia, Hatchs of New Mexico, Green of Rhode Island, Hill of Alabama, with Democratic Leader Barkley, as chairman. Indications are that the rest of the membership will consist largely of Democrats in their 40's and 50's.

The Democratic strategists deserve a hand for effective work on the committee issue. Senator Tobey of New Hampshire and other Republican colleagues had conceded the importance of adhering to the spirit of the Reorganization Act. He agreed that although the Democrats might be making political capital out of the matter, it was really a matter of principle transcending party lines.

Senator Taft, however, maintained that Republicans were not violating principles of the act in endeavoring to keep the two extra committees alive. He quoted the bill's sponsor, former Senator La Follette, Wisconsin Progressive, as saying during last year's debate that there was no intention of cutting off special committees in operation when the act was passed.

Record on Contracts

Back of all this sparring is the very political matter of inquiring into the Democratic record on war contracts and war profits. Either with or without extra committees, the Republicans will dig and dig deep into the Democratic record in the next few months. The political chips will be flying in all directions as Congress chops its way farther into the 80th Congress, despite current efforts of both party leadership to avoid political considerations on major legislation.

The President, up to this time, has offered no solution to the intriguing question that has long piqued Washington as to what would happen if an atomic bomb or other disaster were to kill the President, the Cabinet and members of Congress. General Marshall as Secretary of State would succeed to the presidency in the absence of a vice-president.

Congressmen themselves may yet provide the answer. Last spring Representative Trimble, Democrat of Arkansas, proposed a constitutional amendment under which the surviving Army, Navy and Air Force officers would name a temporary president. He would call State Governors to a meeting to elect a president and vice-president and choose a capital if Washington were no longer habitable.

The nation's greatest immediate need, it seems, is to find men of high calibre to take top Government posts. Mr. Truman has found it difficult to prevail upon qualified men to leave civilian life to enter public service. That is why he has named so many Generals to important posts. General Marshall is the most notable example. General W. Bedell Smith, former chief of staff to General Eisenhower, is ambassador to Moscow, and General Lucius D. Clay is administering a military government in Germany.

The lack of outstanding men in these appointive governmental posts has prompted one critic to declare that "the Government is a 37-billion dollar enterprise being run largely by clerks."

There seems to be much in common among the great Democratic governments of the world in their ability to "muddle through" problems of their own countries and the rest of the world.

Be that as it may, America is today faced with the necessity of paying more money to get better leaders, or of settling for mediocre leadership. price may mark a crucial turning made a turn downward. Henry Ford's spectacular "shock treatment" on car prices may mark a crucial turning point on the price picture.

However, increased wages are still sought by organized labor, and this appears also to be true in higher administrative circles.

However, as long as President Truman can find men like General Marshall for the top jobs, there is reason for optimism.

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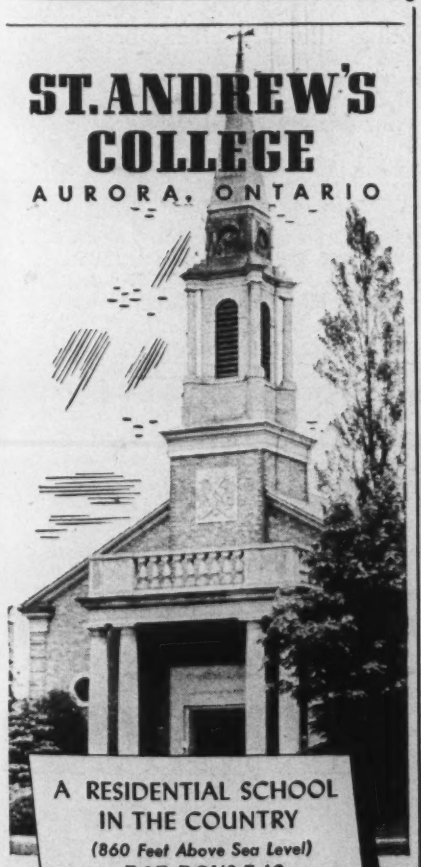

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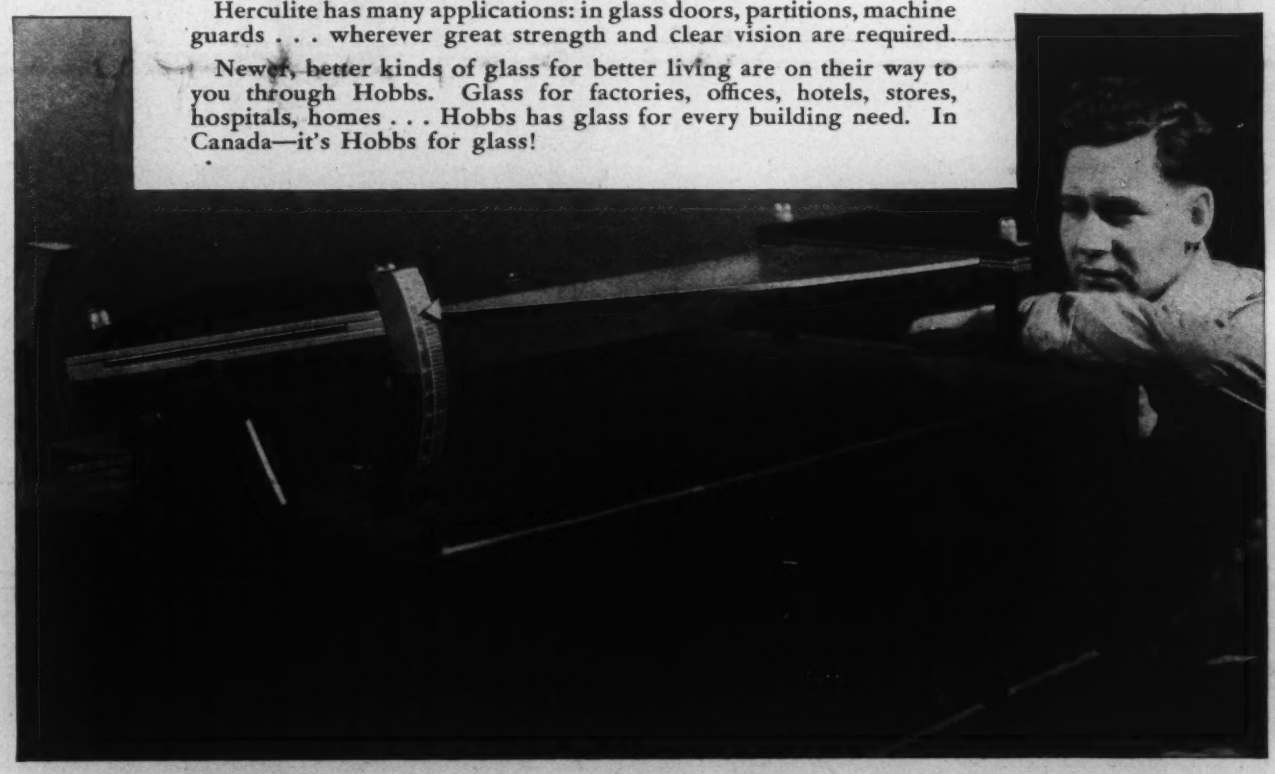
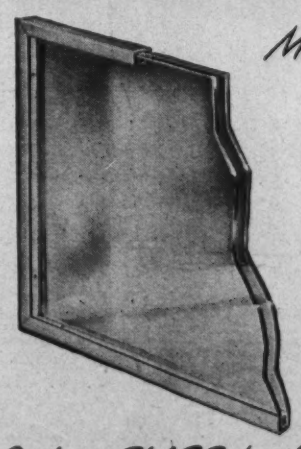


● *Here a laboratory apparatus twists Herculite through an angle of more than twenty degrees.*



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Britain's 3-Year Plan May Redeem Germany

By LESLIE RANDALL

Great Britain has been incurring staggering expenses in the administration of her zone in Germany—about £100 million a year. Now she is launching a three years' plan of economic development which should make her section of the defeated Reich self-supporting.

The zone includes the Ruhr district with one of the highest industrial potentials in the entire nation. This writer emphasizes that the administration needs a Resident Minister who would efficiently assign tasks to the Germans.

London.

A THREE years' plan is to be put into operation to make the British zone of Germany self-supporting.

It is about time. For the taxpayers of victorious Britain are paying about £100,000,000 a year to prop up the defeated Germans. And that represents, roughly, 1s. in the £ on the income tax.

We are paying for the Control Commission, which have a staff of some 25,000 running the British zone.

We are supplying the Germans with about half their food and paying for most of it with precious dollars. We get something back from the export of coal. But on balance there is this huge deficit.

The British zone includes the Ruhr with the richest industrial resources in Europe. Why have we not been able to make it pay for itself when this would bring such great relief to the taxpayer—a shilling off the income tax or no more purchase tax?

The average German does not believe we are squeezing ourselves dry to find money for the British zone. He says we would not be such fools. Only the more informed Germans who follow in the British Press the debates in the House of Commons know that we really are footing a staggering bill. And they are laughing at us.

They know perfectly well the British zone is capable of paying its own way. They are amazed at our stupidity in running it at a heavy loss.

The British zone is largely industrial. Even with the present miserably low ration scale, it can produce only half the food it consumes.

Like Britain, to be self-supporting it must manufacture goods for export to pay for its food imports. But almost nothing is being made for export in the British zone today. Why? Because we can't get enough coal out of the Ruhr to get industries going. Output of the Ruhr mines is about 200,000 tons a day—only half pre-war.

Coalfield Labor Needed

Production could be increased by 100,000 tons a day if there was an adequate labor force in the coalfield. Yet any afternoon when I go into one of the big cafés in Hamburg I see able-bodied young Germans (sometimes rolling drunk), who are in soft jobs or on the black market.

Our big mistake in Germany has been that we have taken it upon ourselves to do for the Germans what the Germans ought to do for themselves.

They landed themselves in this mess and the responsibility ought to have been put squarely on them to get themselves out of it.

Instead, we make ourselves responsible for everything — food, transportation, coal production, trade and industry, and so on. We use soft methods. We are not nearly drastic enough in directing Germans into essential industries. We are too lenient with the work-shy and the black marketeers.

What is fundamentally wrong in the British zone is that not enough of the 22,000,000 Germans are doing the hard work, such as coalmining.

We don't need a Control Commission 25,000 strong. All that is necessary now is top-level supervision and a sufficient inspectorate to ensure that the Germans do not get up to any monkey tricks.

We ought to pick out Germans with the necessary qualifications and let them get on with the job of getting Germany on its feet again.

The three years' plan to make the British zone self-supporting provides for the manufacture of a variety of goods for export.

Whether what has been planned on paper will work out in practice remains to be seen. It will not work out unless more vigorous measures are taken to increase coal production. And it will not work out unless the Control Commission change their ways.

Shilly-Shallying

Germans who are trying to get on with the job of reconstruction can do little or nothing because of the difficulty of getting a decision out of the Control Commission. Application for permits to do this and that go from official to official. Rarely does anyone take the responsibility of authorizing action.

The C.C.G. have become adept at that favorite Civil Service game of "Passed to you".

Doctor Petersen, former chief burgomaster of Hamburg, voiced the feeling of German business men when he said to me: "German bureaucracy is bad enough; but yours is even worse."

Germany Under Control has become Germany paralyzed by controls.

Hordes of C.C.G. officials should be "demobbed" and sent home. They are using up housing space which is needed badly and their retinues of German servants would be far more usefully employed in the mines or on the land.

But instead of cutting down the number of officials we are taking more on. I have just met in London a highly qualified professional man who was given a C.C.G. appointment at a salary of £1200 a year two and a half months ago. He is drawing his pay and doing no work whatever. They cannot find anything for him to do.

What we want in the British zone is a Resident Minister—a strong man who would stand no nonsense from the Germans, tell them what to do, and let them do it without any unnecessary interference.

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Canada Needs Better Library Facilities

By JANET R. KEITH

As pointed out at a national conference held at McMaster University, Canada's library deficiencies extend from the rural levels to the need for a national library. A regional library system for an area of 40,000 people would require an annual budget of $25,000 but would supply a wide range of reading on all subjects and a constant supply of new books. The rural plan has already been proved in many parts of British Columbia and all of Prince Edward Island. A national library and a federal library resources board would coordinate existing municipal and provincial facilities.

IF YOU live in rural Canada the chances are about twenty to one that you haven't access to any kind of public library. You might as well settle down to a lifetime of pulp magazines and the mail-order catalogue for all anybody cares about your reading material. In our towns and villages roughly six out of ten still lack library facilities. And even amongst city people eight per cent are without the benefit of a public library.

In short, nearly half the people of Canada are denied the privilege of borrowing and consulting good books. This situation compares very unfavorably with that in Britain, where a network of country libraries brings books within reach of the most remote hamlet. In the United States an estimated 75 per cent of the people are served with adequate libraries. Add to these unflattering comparisons the bitter truth that Canada is almost the only civilized country in the world with no national library, and one is forced to conclude that we are still a culturally backward nation.

The urgent need for more and better libraries in Canada was highlighted by last year's conference at McMaster University which saw the formation of the Canadian Library Association (Association Canadienne des Bibliotheques). Nearly 300 librarians from across the country met in Hamilton for three days to build the framework of their new organization, which will shortly be incorporated. Now at last librarians can speak with one voice as they try to prod Canadians into becoming library-conscious.

What kind of library facilities does Canada need most? She needs a network of regional libraries to serve non-urban areas. She needs new buildings in many towns and cities where present library space is hopelessly overcrowded. She needs a national library to serve the country's serious students. And she needs more trained librarians.

The Regional Answer

Twenty-five years ago there did not seem to be any practicable method of providing villages and rural areas with adequate library service. Small town libraries were apt to wither away for lack of adequate funds and public interest. But the problem has been successfully solved through the medium of the regional library.

Regional libraries provide a complete book service for all the people living in a prescribed area, which may include a number of towns, villages and rural districts. The idea was first tested during the early thirties in the Fraser Valley, and proved so successful that many parts of B.C. and all of Prince Edward Island are now organized on this basis.

The minimum unit recommended for a successful regional library is an area with 40,000 people and an annual budget of $25,000. A unit smaller than this might fail to provide the three essentials of good library service: a wide range of reading on all subjects, a constant supply of new books, and well-trained librarians to manage the collection.

The main book collection of the regional library is housed in a central headquarters, with smaller collections deposited in various outlying areas. A special truck takes books to outlying districts and exchanges the collections of the small deposit libraries. Experience has shown the necessity of starting with a large initial book stock, and funds for this have to be raised in addition to those required for annual maintenance. In the opinion of experts, a minimum tax of a dollar per capita is required in order to keep up a high standard of service.

Municipal libraries in Canada conform to no fixed standard. Toronto is very well served, and London has one of the most up-to-date libraries on the continent. On the other hand Halifax, Fredericton and Quebec City have no public libraries at all. And Montreal's service is totally inadequate for the needs of its population; of the city's million people only 12,000 are registered borrowers. City libraries now serve only residents within their own municipality. It should be possible for them to extend their boundaries and attempt to serve an entire district.

At present there are provincial government library agencies in Ontario, B.C., Nova Scotia and P.E.I. It is their responsibility to plan and develop a province-wide system of coordinated libraries. Their accomplishments to date suggest that similar organizations would be useful in the other five provinces.

A goodly proportion of our librarians still receive their training in the U.S. Eastern Canada is fairly well supplied with library schools, but there is not a single training school west of the Great Lakes. It is felt that the mere presence of a training school would be a stimulus to the library movement in the prairie provinces.

A Federal Board

The appointment of a federal Library Resources Board was strongly urged in a brief prepared in 1944 by the Canadian Library Council (an interim body which will be replaced by the Canadian Library Association). Members of such a board, to be appointed by the dominion government, would be "informed on the library and community needs of the major geographical sections of the country, and would undertake to guide, coordinate, and encourage provincial, local and special efforts. The appointment of this Board would be a recognition that library service is of national interest. Such recognition has already been given to radio and films."

The Board would be responsible for setting adequate library standards regarding personnel, training and salaries. It would be prepared to give advice on such library matters as legislation, postal rates, taxation and architectural plans. It would also be responsible for planning library development at the national level.

The urgent need for a National Library has been discussed in this country for the past 35 years, but nothing has ever been done about it.

"In spite of the incontestable logic and clarity of the arguments," says Elizabeth Dafoe, Librarian at the University of Manitoba, "the public has remained unmoved, the government unconvinced. Is the apathy of the public in this regard due to ignorance of the real nature of a national library, confusion of its functions with those of a parliamentary library, lack of pride in Canada's history and cultural growth, or a general indifference to libraries and library service?"

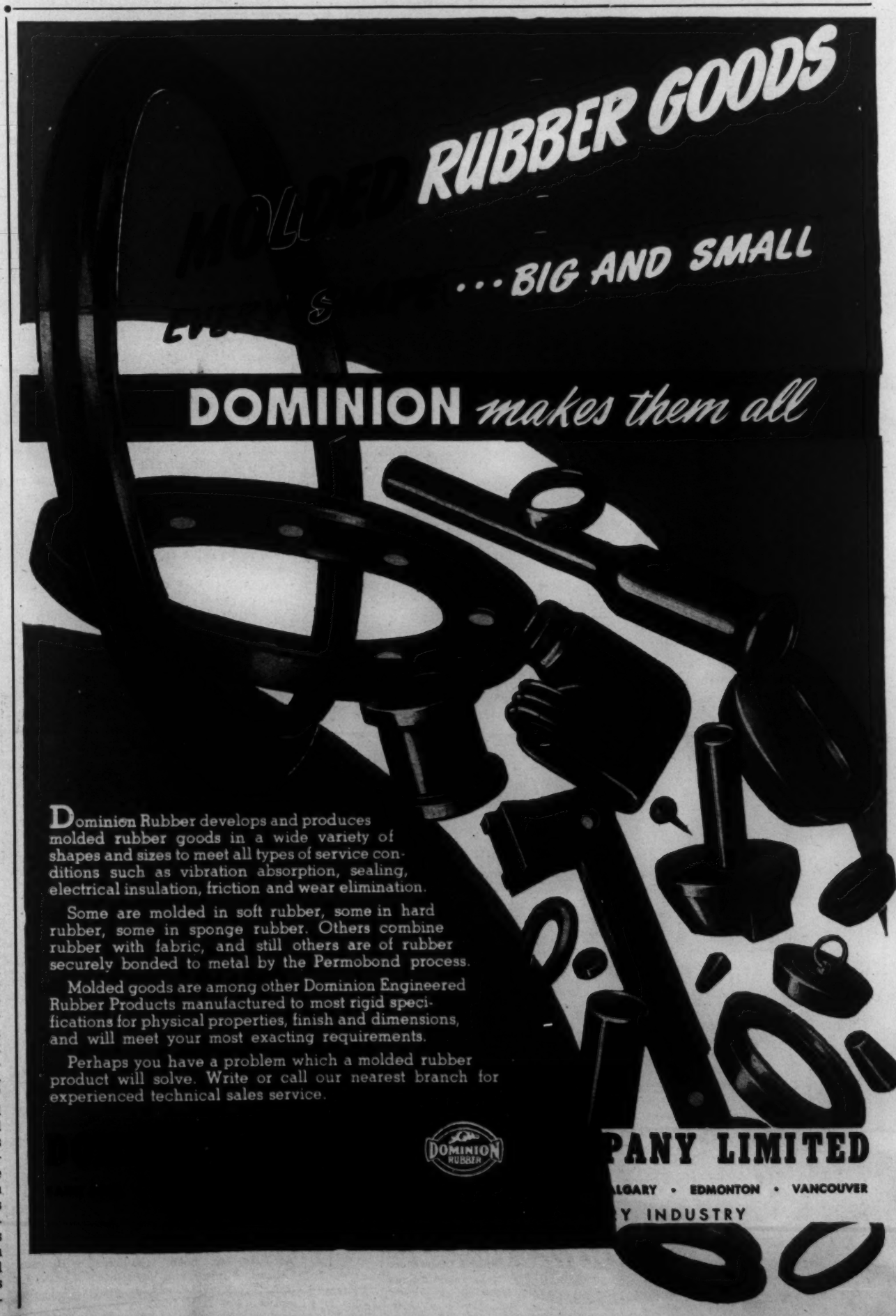
The basic function of every national library in the world is to collect all books and pamphlets published in its own country. Usually under copyright regulations it receives a free copy of each new book printed. In addition it should have sufficient funds to purchase books to meet the reference needs of the nation, rare volumes of literary or historic interest which will not be purchased by municipal and university libraries, and works relating to its own country but published elsewhere. This collection must then be administered in such a way as to make it available to all citizens.

Setting up a National Library would be a costly business, but undoubtedly there would be many donations. About two-thirds of the volumes now in the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa are not of legislative interest and could be moved to the National Library. This would give the National Library more than 350,000 books to start with, and leave in the parliamentary library all the material of specific interest to legislators. In addition the 35 excellent libraries now maintained by various departments of the Dominion Government could be coordinated with the larger scheme.

Aside from building up a great store-house of national literature and history, the National Library would provide photostat and other copying services, compile a union catalogue in order to make book stocks throughout Canada available on inter-library loans, administer collections of books about Canada for exhibition abroad, publish bibliographical lists, and cooperate with U.N.E.S.C.O. in the matter of international loans and international bibliography.

Until such time as Canada finally decides to establish a National Library, many of our students and research workers must trek south to use the guest privileges of the Library of Congress at Washington. Our municipal libraries must rely on the technical direction of the same institution. And until such time as provincial governments, municipalities and rural areas make a real effort to extend their facilities, five million people in this country will continue to go without library service.

One of Canada's most progressive travelling libraries is operated by Fraser Valley Union Library, serving a population of more than 50,000 people, including 60 schools, with over 15,000 registered borrowers.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THE WORLD TODAY

Short Course in Election Rigging; Canada and the German Treaty

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

TWO years ago Britain and the United States accepted at Yalta, in a deal typical of many made with the Soviets—such hard traders are we—a paper promise of free, unfettered, secret elections in Poland, in return for recognizing the actual control of that gallant and long-suffering ally by a group gathered and groomed for the job in Moscow.

Now the promise has been "honored." The election has been held. Let no one say that it has been absolutely worthless. Has it not provided us with a complete pattern of just how totalitarian castor oil is forced down the throat of a reluctant people?

The reports of the correspondents have been surprisingly frank, whether because the government wants an American loan too much to care to force an open crisis at this time, or because it was quite confident that these reports would have no effect on the outcome anyway.

However that may be, one can read a cable filed in Warsaw for the New York *Times* the day before the election stating simply that whether the majority of the voters like it or not, the Government will be named the winner, and "it has even arranged for itself the privilege of deciding what majority it should take." In event the figure of 90 per cent proved to have an irresistible attraction to the majority riggers. Could any self-respecting totalitarianism accept less?

No one will ever know what a free vote would have shown, or even what vote the opposition actually received on Sunday after rigging and terror had done its worst. The figure most often given by observers who have spent some time in Poland during the last year is about 80 per cent *against* the Soviet-installed government. *The best evidence to support such an estimate of opposition strength is the extreme length to which the government went to prevent it being registered.*

How To Run an Election

From the reports, taken together, of a number of correspondents, one could compile a sort of guide-book on how to turn certain electoral defeat into certain victory. It goes like this. First you must denounce your opponent as a "traitor," and put on a demonstration trial of any convenient prisoners before the election in which he will be duly "revealed" as having sold out the country to unsavory elements abroad.

Next you arrest a quarter to a third of the opposition candidates as "fascists"—a loophole foresightedly provided by the Soviets in the wording of the Yalta provision concerning the Polish election.

At the same time you labor diligently to break up the party organization of your opponent, have his offices smashed by unidentified "hoodlums," his broadsheets destroyed, his newspapers seized as soon as they hit the street.

If others step forward to take the places of the arrested candidates—in spite of the grim accusation against them of complicity with the Underground, punishable by the death penalty—and if it appears that people will still vote for the opposition even if its party organization is crippled, you have to go to work directly on the electorate.

Using lists of the opposition party membership which you have bought, seized or stolen, you approach individual members with the straightforward proposition that they either renounce their membership or lose their job.

But you still cannot be sure that these sly folk will not break their bargain and vote for your opponent. So you do a little thinking about how the polling ought to be carried out.

Now, if the "electors" were merely handed in advance a slip bearing the number of the party "list" (thus the government bloc was No. 3, while Mikolajczyk's Peasant Party was No. 4), and exhorted to prove their loyalty as well as retain their job, by marching to the polling booth waving the government's number freely for all to see, and deposit it in the box without resorting to the dubious practice of sealing it in an envelope, that would be an idea. And so it was.

One must, however, guard to the end against being double-crossed by a faithless electorate. So it helps to have government militia — actually Communist Party storm troops—"guarding" the polling booths, with carelessly cradled tommy-guns. Nor does it hurt to let it be whispered around in advance that government scrutinizers will make note of the names of all voters who ask for an envelope, which would only be intended to conceal a vote against the government.

In the country district this complicated procedure can be boiled down very simply to excluding all definitely known opposition supporters from the polling place, and just handing out to the others No. 3 government ballots without any fuss or formality.

There follows a precaution which makes all of the foregoing seem like a foolish waste of time. You simply arrange for your own followers to "count" the ballots, providing them beforehand with the desired "return." As a bit of show, you might permit a bare handful of the opposition's scrutinizers to function in the capital, though such nonsense is unnecessary in the provinces.

Leon Blum's 30 Days

Simple, isn't it? But how stubborn these Poles are, to put "their" government to all this trouble. Surely many more of them must be "re-educated" and "persuaded" before the next "free, unfettered, secret election" is held in beautiful "new democratic Poland."

France has just had 30 days of bold courageous government which has given new heart to her own people and to her many friends. Disregarding the likelihood that it would last no more than a few weeks, a minority Socialist government under the able and incorruptible but failing Leon Blum has tackled fundamental problems which wary coalitions have dodged for a year and more.

In internal affairs it grappled with the basic questions of the rising spiral of inflation and the slithering downward spiral of the franc by trying the Belgian recipe of a decreed ten per cent reduction in prices. The first reaction of the French people was that it was a fine idea, but of course no one would honestly carry it out. It was with mixed wonder and relief that they found that firms and individuals quite generally were carrying it out, leaving the black marketeers wandering about disconsolate and de-

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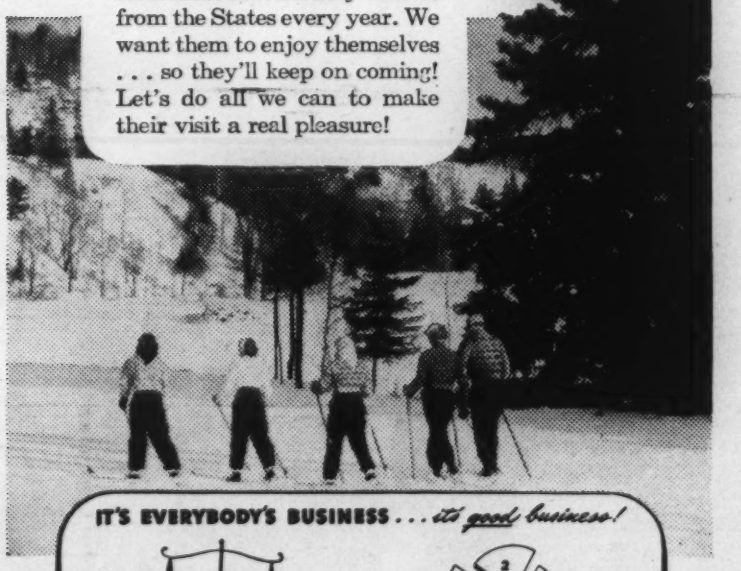

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JACK: You're said to know your stuff as an Export Manager, Bill—I wish you could put me straight on Venezuela, because right now I'm properly licked.

BILL: Why, I'll try, Jack—what was the trouble?

JACK: I had a shipment addressed to a Bank in Caracas, with instructions to deliver the Bill of Lading to the buyer against payment. Today the Bank writes that they still hold the documents, because the buyer did not pay. Yet my agent in Venezuela reports that the buyer got the goods, and is selling them in Caracas right now. How could that fellow get hold of my goods without paying?

BILL: Who was shown as the consignee in the ocean Bills of Lading?

JACK: The Bank, naturally, with the buyer as the notify party to receive the arrival notice!

BILL: There's your trouble! Under Venezuelan law, the party shown on the ocean Bills of Lading is considered the rightful owner of the goods, and may claim them from Customs even without the documents. Knowing this, you'll never again indicate an unknown buyer on your steamship papers, I'm sure. I learned that from Canadian-European Forwarders, who handle all my export shipping for me. They save me plenty of headaches, too, because they really know their business.

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prived of their traffic for the first time since the liberation.

But Blum understood very well that the only real cure for the black market which has undermined French economic life, her honesty and morale, was increased production. So the man who led the great campaign for the 40-hour week, during the tumultuous days of the Popular Front, 10 years ago, now negotiated with the unions to work a normal 48-hour week, for 50 hours pay.

Then, with only a few days of his term left, he turned to the fundamental problem of France's foreign policy, the balancing of the alliance with Soviet Russia which de Gaulle had hastily and somewhat petulantly negotiated back in 1945, by an alliance with Britain which would strengthen France's position in negotiating the all-important German treaty.

Why Can't France Manage?

Finally, in the clearest proof of his statesmanship, he began negotiations for long-term economic cooperation with Britain, to underpin and bind together his internal reforms and his stabilization of France's external security. It was no wonder that he was promptly offered the position of first premier of the Fourth Republic, inaugurated this month. Unfortunately his health is so poor that he could not accept. Whether his lieutenant Ramadier can carry on what he has begun, remains to be seen.

Meantime Blum has shown his people what can be done by courageous governmental leadership to cure their permanent crisis. And in the process he has sharply restored, at least for the moment, the prestige of his Socialist Party.

The French Socialists, under the mellowed and experienced Blum, have emerged as the only party really to dare pursue a bold policy. Although, there remains a very real question as to how far the Communists would let the Socialists pursue a policy of closer cooperation with Britain.

Why France, with a far broader basis for recovery than either Britain or Belgium, who are doing so much better, cannot master her problems, has puzzled many observers. Janet Flanner makes some penetrating observations on this question in a recent *New Yorker*.

For the *nth* time since France's twenty-cent franc started on its downward course during the First World War, she says, French experts have been trying to work up with pencil and paper a financial salvation that can probably only be achieved by physical sacrifice.

"That is an art which, among all nations today, the British alone seem capable of practising, grimly, proudly, nervily, thin in the knowledge that each meagre tasteless meal helps, by maintaining the proper ratio of export and import, to keep their precious pound stirling high."

The sole other anti-inflation plan successful in western Europe—"Genêt" continues—goes in the opposite direction. "It is that of self-pampering, practised in Belgium, whose rich Congo-colony produce, diverted to the Allies during the war, enabled Belgium to build up a large amount of foreign exchange, which in turn has permitted her to overwhelm her black market with a costly, imported over-abundance of everything that postwar man desires—a plan that has made the Belgian franc sturdier than the English pound. France has no wealthy colony like the Congo. And she hasn't the British tradition of duty, or of bad food."

Here in Canada we have seen our government, usually so retiring in international affairs, issue a sharp note to the Big Four on the almost negligible role being offered to us in the writing of the German treaty. The note states, as bluntly as diplomatic usage permits, that our government is not satisfied that the suggested role is appropriate to the contribution which we have made in two German wars.

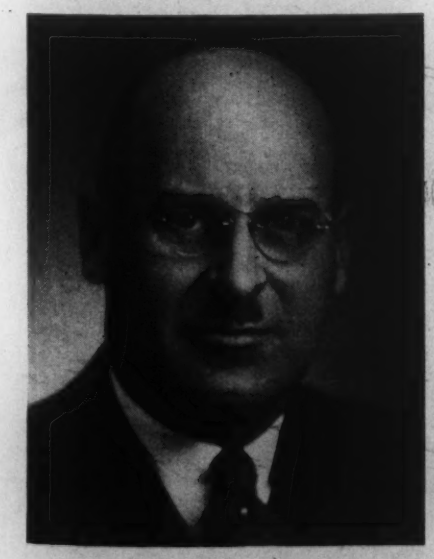
What we were offered was the chance to send in to the Foreign Ministers' deputies, framing the treaty in London, a written memorandum presenting our ideas, with the opportunity of elaborating these orally if we so desired. What we want is to sit in on the committees which the deputies set up, and take an actual part in framing those sections of the treaty in which we are specially interested.

Then, Mr. St. Laurent suggests, if the Foreign Ministers accept the treaty draft without major changes the settlement can be ratified in a brief and formal conference, without another such affair as that of Paris.

As well as asking a more definite part in framing the treaty, we are suggesting a better treaty-making procedure. Let the smaller allies play their part in actually framing a treaty which will be acceptable to them, instead of giving them merely the chance to talk over the treaty, after the big powers have made it, and without any real hope or assurance that it will be changed to meet their objections.

That is one half of our proposal. The other is a sharp complaint that a nation which built the third strongest navy and the fourth strongest army and air force among the Allies, played a highly important industrial part in the war and contributed vast supplies of food and raw materials, should now be asked to merely walk in and make a suggestion or two and, as one writer says, retire with a polite "Thank You."

It is good and right that we should speak up for ourselves, since no one else is likely to do it for us. And we have a sound suggestion for improving the treaty-drafting procedure and avoiding another embittering Paris Conference fiasco. But the Soviet insistence on viewing the participation of the Dominions, and even of the smaller states of western Europe such as Belgium, Holland and Norway, as merely providing extra votes for Britain and a sure majority against Russia, is going to make realization of our plan difficult.



W. G. REBURN

The resignation of W. G. Reburn, of Toronto, Superintendent of Veterans Affairs, was recently announced by the Deputy Minister, W. S. Woods, C.M.G. Mr. Woods stated Mr. Reburn had done an outstanding job of organizing the Veterans Insurance scheme, which had found approval from many of Canada's ex-service men and women.

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Payments in 1946 amounted to almost 25 million dollars of which more than 62 per cent was paid to living policyholders. To ensure the payment of those amounts which the company has contracted to disburse in the future, the company's assets have increased to nearly 350 million dollars in investments of the highest quality.

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They Grow Them Tall in Basketball

By KIMBALL McILROY

ADVERTISEMENTS for sporting events are frequently documents causing great astonishment to all, and especially to those who may have some advance information as to what is actually about to take place. Wrestling matches are advertised as if the heralded cut-ups were going to be on the level, a situation which has not obtained in practice since Frank Gotch lost the first fall to the material obstetrician. Senior rugby teams which could not score a touchdown against twelve representative delinquent girls are billed as "the up-and-coming Tigers". And people are lured to professional hockey games with the promise of "an evening of excitement and thrills", which is of course a gross exaggeration, unless the spectator is planning on going somewhere after the game.

Conspicuously absent from most sporting advertisements is any suggestion that anyone can get in free. A lot of promoters would like to make the contestants buy tickets. It was therefore with some astonishment that the citizens of Toronto, where a group of optimistic souls have this season launched a professional basketball team, found in the daily bladders a notice to the effect that parties meeting certain specifications would be permitted entrance to Maple Leaf Gardens absolutely without charge, to witness the opening game.

No one got hurt in the rush to the free gate, probably because the basic requirement for complimentary admission was that the prospect must be taller than the tallest player on the Toronto team, who extended straight north a distance of some 6' 10". Now there are very few people in the world as high as this, and since the percentage of people who want to go to professional basketball games is in itself very small the promoters were taking hardly any chances at all. Even that is more chances than the average promoter likes to take.

All this, however, is not the angle of the affair which presents the most intriguing possibilities to the thoughtful. Suppose the idea became popular? Suppose promoters of other sports, and even in other fields, decided to adopt similar expedients for obtaining maximum publicity per pocket-book hour?

"Tonight's fight free to all those possessing more repulsive cauliflower ears than One-Round Hogan."

"Piano Recital, Thursday. Admission free to anyone having longer hair than Serge Youvanitch."

Suppose Gypsy Rose Lee came to town?

Any wise and basketball-loving father will naturally begin at once to apply the stretchers to Junior. Make him tall enough and he'll never have to pay to see a game as long as he lives.

The odds are, though, that if Junior gets tall enough he won't watch basketball; he'll play it. For basketball is one of the few sports extant wherein peculiar, or shall we say unusual, physical properties are a decided advantage. And right there is one of the reasons the professional game isn't drawing as many spectators as a good dog fight.

THE AVERAGE fan, like a woman at a wedding, likes to identify himself with one or more of the protagonists in the spectacle he's watching. He likes to think that there, but for lack of practice and perhaps too much smoking when young, goes he. He knows he couldn't make 6' 10" with the aid of a step-ladder. The shot which the beanpole makes through the simple process of dropping the ball into the basket would be a problem in long-range gunnery so far as he's concerned. He'll go to watch them once, just to see if they have any trouble with the rafters, but he won't become a rabid enthusiast.

In the old days of the flying wedge and later the double-buck, rugby was in danger of succumbing to the same ill of physical specialization. If you weighed less than 200 pounds someone was apt to pick you up instead of the ball. Furthermore none of the uniforms would fit you. All that was changed by the forward pass, and a good thing too.

It may be argued that horse-racing, a very popular sport, calls for an opposite, but just as extreme, physical characteristic—weighing as close to seventy-five pounds as possible. This is quite true, but people don't go to horse-races to watch the jockeys; they go to watch the horses. And while it is difficult for the average person to identify himself with a horse—all of a horse, that is—it is not by any means difficult for him to identify himself with the party who just strolled away from the five-dollar-straight window with a couple of hundred bucks. Identifying himself with this party is about as close as he'll ever get, too.

Just what can be done, short of using an axe, to give basketball back to the standard-size guy is not clear. Rules against tall players won't work. You can't prohibit a boy from playing simply because he happens to have drunk too much Ovaltine. Raising the height of the basket would make it tougher for the big guy, but you'd have to supply the little guy with a ball full of helium or he never would get it up there.

However, it's not a public problem. The promoters can worry about it. They can add it to their list. And while they're at it, they might do a little worrying about the number of two-point and four-point games their teams keep turning in. As everyone knows, a basketball scorekeeper has to work with an adding machine. A game in which both teams don't score more than seventy points is no game at all and makes everyone wonder if they're using a tea-bag for a basket.

DESPITE this prolific scoring, the pro games have a disquieting habit of ending up with scores like 78-76, or 86-82. With the world as full as it is of cynical and suspicious people, this is far from a good thing. There is bound to be talk. The close scores make the games exciting and the fans furious.

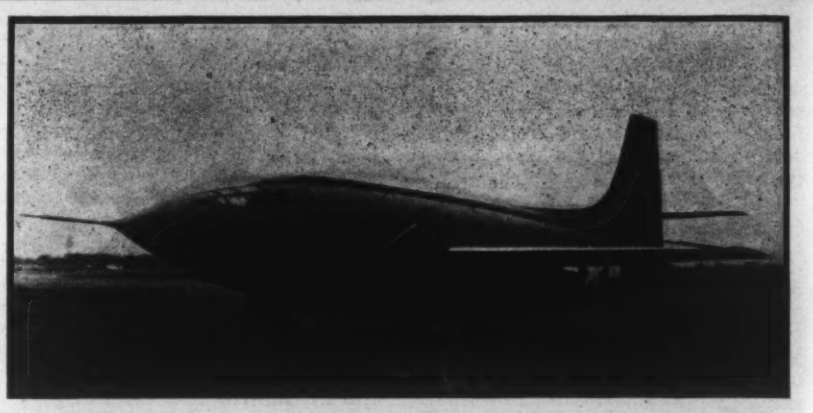
For example, in a game where a total of 140 points are (or, is) scored, there is (or, are; take your choice) a total of 71 possible combinations of scores. 71-69 is only one of these, so why work it to death? It's nice to know that the teams are all so evenly matched, but at the same time a little more variety in the scores might add to the zest of things.

In most professional sports, managers and players are signed to contracts which would make a slave-dealer twitch with envy. The athlete is usually allowed to blow his nose without permission, and occasionally to visit the rest-room, but there the liberality of the club ends. One of the worst offences is to fail to appear for a game, or to leave the team without notice.

So when the playing manager of the Toronto basketball club disappeared one night in Providence or some such place, without so much as borrowing carfare, his friends and admirers shuddered. He was lucky, they felt, if he had merely been mugged on some dark corner and his remains tossed into the river. If he lived he faced a fate worse than death. The magnates would publicly castigate him, bar him from organized basketball for life, and quite probably deprive him of his civil rights as well.

A few days later he showed up, at home. He was through with Toronto, he said. No one blamed him much for that, although there was a little matter of a contract and $10,000 for the season.

Well, the basketball people surprised everyone. Why, they announced, this was in no way a serious offence. Boys would be boys. Just a fellow lonesome for the wife and kiddies, was all. Punish him? Certainly not. Toronto hadn't been doing too well under his guidance, anyway.



The Bell XS-1, U.S. Army Air Force rocket-propelled plane, which underwent its first test last month when it was taken into the air by a giant B-29; 27,000 feet over California, pilot started rocket motor shooting plane forward at 500 m.p.h. Theoretical speed limit is 1700 m.p.h., or 940 faster than sound. Before this, however, pilots must be able to take the plane through the "wall of sound" when a fierce buffeting shakes the aircraft.

He's playing now for the Cleveland club, and with a nice bright, shiny, *new* contract.

The only two Canadians to break into the league so far aren't playing for anybody much. They joined the Toronto club with the lion's share of the publicity, and they were heaved out like shorn lambs, to the accompaniment of a certain amount of hard talk on both sides. The club claimed that neither of them could have put the ball into the basket with a derrick; the boys cried national discrimination. Maybe their civil liberties had better be checked up on. It's a fine thing if Canadians, too, are going to be discriminated against in Canada. There's no telling where that sort of thing might lead.

Of course Canada hasn't much of a valid squawk if no home talent appears on the club rosters of Canadian basketball teams. Not so long as anyone continues to play professional hockey.

A gift of Czech toys for children of Dr. Barnardo's homes recently arrived at Northolt Aerodrome, near London.

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More than 900,000 Canadian homes pay a dime every week in the year for the Star Weekly. In the urban market, where 77.5% of Canada's retail business is transacted, 611,694 out of 1,100,337 English speaking families buy, and buy from, the Star Weekly.

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PRAIRIE LETTER

Prairie Community Pastures Have Jumped to 77 in Nine Years

By P. W. DEMPSON

Regina.

LIKE other sections of Canada, the prairies are doing their share to help feed the hungry people in Europe. From 77 community pastures established in Saskatchewan and Manitoba by the Dominion Government, thousands of fat cattle have been shipped overseas.

These cattle, not so many weeks ago, were grazing contentedly on these great grasslands. Then for over a month last fall roundups were conducted with much of the color of the old West. Cowboys rode the range from morn till night, roping and bulldogging. About 80,000 head of livestock were returned to their owners. It is many of these that have since been sold to the European market.

While all this may seem like something out of the West's past, it is really an idea born of the present — the realization that much land once sought for the plow is fit only for grazing purposes. Community pastures were organized in the dust-blown days of 1937-38, under provisions of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. At first farmers were suspicious of efforts to take their "sub-marginal" lands — tagged as such because they were found unsuitable for grain growing —out of cereal production. Now they are largely enthusiastic.

From a small beginning of 10 pastures in 1938 comprising about 100,000 acres, the 70 pastures in Saskatchewan and seven in Manitoba today cover a total of 1,600,000 acres. These range in size from 6,300 to 155,000 acres.

In establishing community pastures the Dominion buys up sub-marginal land and, if necessary, moves farmers to more suitable districts. The area is fenced, sown to crested wheat grass and a well or dugout is built to provide water.

Cattle from neighboring farms are permitted to enter April 1. They are branded, dehorned and inoculated against disease. From then until early in October, when the roundups start, the farmer pays a pasture fee of 50 cents per head per month. A roundup usually lasts from three to six days, and all of them are over by mid-November. At these, farmers have a difficult time recognizing their cattle. Average gain during the summer season is up to 200 pounds, due to the lush grazing.

Valuable Sunflowers

Manitoba farmers who last spring diverted some of their acreages from wheat to the growing of sunflowers are well pleased with themselves for having made such a move. A $585,000 cash crop was realized by them in 1946 on 20,000 acres which produced 13,000,000 pounds of seed. Growers received an average of 4½ cents a pound. All the crop is to be processed at a cooperative plant in Altona, which started operations a year ago.

Sunflowers are one of Manitoba's more recent specialty crops. The acreage sown in 1945 was only 8,500 and production amounted to 2,550,000 pounds. Such products as oil, dye and cake meal are obtained from sunflowers.

Regina's Rain Maker

Most of us are inclined to believe that the only way drought can be overcome is by having the good Lord bless us with abundant rainfall. But a 33-year-old Regina veteran, Donald S. Johnston, claims he can put an end to drought anywhere in Canada with his moon-powered, rain-making machine. He states, matter-of-factly, that it was his rain-making apparatus which ended the 12-year drought period in Saskatchewan's dust bowl back in 1942.

Science hasn't accorded Mr. Johnston any recognition for this self-claimed miracle, but it isn't worrying him. A civilian again after three years in the army, he's already making plans to put his device into operation this spring.

The machine, which he calls a "universcope," is a box-like affair, about one square foot in size. It has a solid steel frame and incorporates two horseshoe-shaped magnets. He sets it up in a field usually when there are clouds overhead. Electrical power is drawn from the moon by the machine's electro-magnetic field. This causes electrical changes in the atmosphere, condensation is effected and —presto!—rain falls. The device can also use the power of an electrical storm if one should be brewing in the vicinity. Its range is over a 100-mile radius.

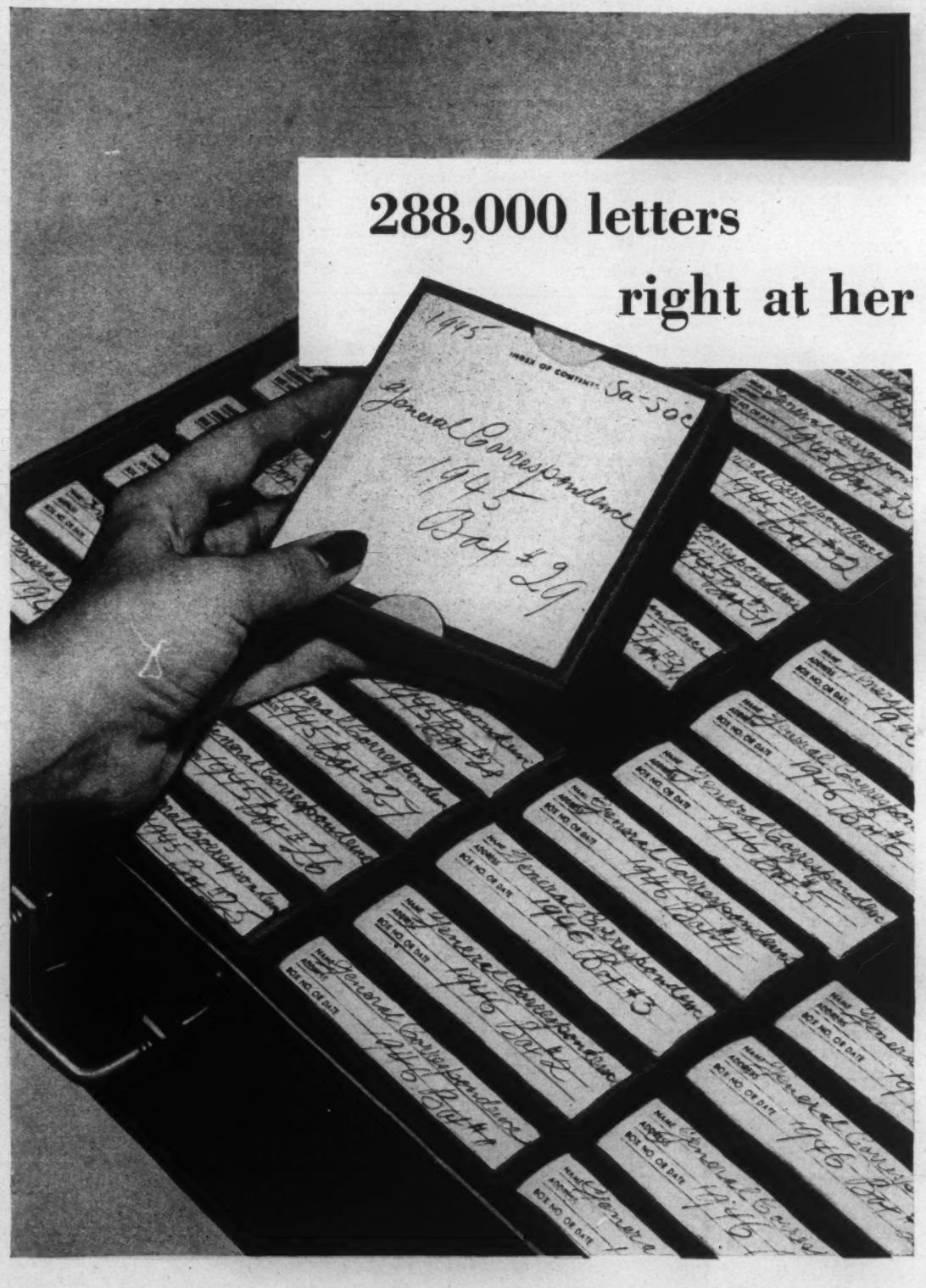
Mr. Johnston, who invented the machine in 1937, claims it worked successfully in southern Saskatchewan until he went into the army in 1942. He had it set up near Regina last spring but it broke down before it could do much good. He's not interested in making any money out of it. All he wants is his expenses in return for an opportunity to "banish drought completely from the prairies."

Angora Wool Industry

Manitoba is fast becoming a major producer of angora or rabbit fur, still regarded as a comparatively new industry in the prairies. Already more than 200 rabbitries have been set up in the province, but they are multiplying almost as rapidly as the animals raised in them.

It has been estimated there are about 50,000 rabbits now raised for angora wool. Value of last year's production is expected to be around $500,000.

One of the leading rabbit farmers in all Canada is Frank Cottrill, whose hutches are at St. Vital, a suburb of Winnipeg. He started in business seven years ago with nine rabbits and now has over 700. In 1945 he was the leading Canadian exporter of angora wool to the United States. The wool, which sells in the top grades for $11 to $12 a pound, is clipped off the rabbits every 11 weeks. Mr. Cottrill realizes a profit on each rabbit of $6 a year.



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THE BOOKSHELF

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It's Where You Live That Does It Not What You Read or Think

GEOGRAPHY FOR GROWN-UPS, by H. A. Calahan. (Musson, $4.50.)

NOT EVERYONE could accept the advice of Dean De Lury to do a spot of calculus every evening as mental limbering-up but neither is there any reason why the joy of reading should not bring the pleasure of knowledge. Especially so when it can be done without conscious effort at "self-improvement" or through the media of the meddlesome "boilers-down". Mr. Calahan is "constantly abashed at my own temerity" in the compression he has achieved of his "fuzzy-edged Science" but his achievement is workmanlike, informative, up-to-the-minute and thoroughly enjoyable from beginning to end.

For many who, like the author, "finished Geography" at the age of ten the book reopens a world that would be magic were it not the one in which we live. Here are the tides, currents, winds and land masses which bring us our climates and crops; here is navigation by sea and air with just enough mathematics to make it reasonable; here are the continents and oceans, one by one, with the natural features which have determined their history. And so right through the discredited Geopolitik of Hitler's late Haushofer to the strategic geography of today. Without undue emphasis it is noted that Siberian Russia is only thirty-six miles from the nearest point of Alaska. "Russia is a much nearer neighbor than Japan." "In the past four-thousand years there have been fewer than three-hundred years of peace." But to create the impression that this volume is alarmist would be misleading; the writer believes that the principles of war have not changed and he calmly applies them to the physical facts of today's air-spanned globe.

Apart from its larger concern the book abounds in fascinating incidentals: the lime-juicers of the days of sail were issued, not with the juice of limes but the juice of Spanish lemons "a horrible mess containing juice, pulp and skin"; the famous three-mile-limit of territorial waters was determined by the maximum range of weapons at the time of its establishment. For the informed and inquiring Canadian, politician or soldier, teacher, student, or just plain citizen, here is something to chew on.

•

'Taint So Stories

LEGENDS THAT LIBEL LINCOLN, by Montgomery S. Lewis. (Oxford, $3.00.)

WRITTEN "out of anger as well as research" this volume is an extensive exercise in the latter; it is one more attempt to put the record straight for one of the great of the earth. Three main points emerge: that Lincoln's father was no mean or worthless individual; that the "love interest" of Ann Rutledge has been given a disproportionate place; and that Mary Todd Lincoln was no hellion. Sad to think, however, how seldom truth catches up and even when it does it is infinitely less interesting than the original distortion. Mr. Lewis's reward will be chiefly in his own virtue. It is claimed for him that he has read everything that has been written about Abraham Lincoln. This will save very many other people very much time.

•

Bad Boys and Girls

THE CHILD AND THE MAGISTRATE, by John A. F. Watson. (Clarke, Irwin, $3.00.)

NO less a personage than the Lord Chief Justice of England expresses the hope, in his preface, that every magistrate who sits in a juvenile court will read this book. And for Canada, his advice can be widened to include all social workers, welfare agencies and other people and enterprises whose vital task it is to salvage those young persons who, too often, have approached the borderline of danger to society. The author is one of London's most eminent magistrates and to this work he has brought experience and wisdom, tolerance and kindliness; his observations range from the ideal layout of the juvenile courtroom, through the environment leading to the appearance therein of the young, to the proper remedial measures to apply. Canadians attempting to solve this vital problem of today will find much of great value in Mr. Watson's book, professionals and non-professionals alike. As Lord Caldecott says, "What cannot be learnt from a legal textbook . . . is the spirit in which these duties should be discharged, or the experience without which they should not be undertaken".

•

It Can Be Done

THIS COUNTRY LIFE, by Samuel R. Ogden. (Copp, Clark, $3.00.)

HERE is the purported answer to one universal human ambition; how to "get away" and live in the country. And "live" in this commonsense volume is used in the economic sense, which is what lends it value. Timidity, says Mr. Ogden, is the greatest single barrier to "making the change." But having summoned superhuman courage, what does our city feller find next? Everyone agrees on the virtues and compensations of the rural existence but what about the hard facts? One by one they are tackled and, it is hoped, satisfactorily solved — shelter, food, education, neighbors, employment and farming itself. The author speaks from some sixteen years of practical experience and has no regrets. For himself he chose the lovely state of Vermont and has illustrated his book with charming photographs of the countryside in Summer and Winter, at work and at play.

Children's Books

SANTA Claus might have missed these but they are still good presents for boys and girls.

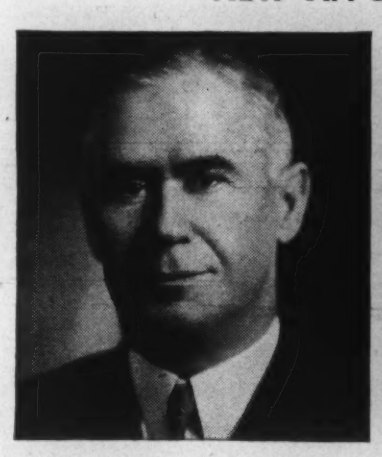
GUP, by Lesley Sirluck. (Ryerson, $2.) Adventures of an odd little creature that has a habit of getting into trouble.

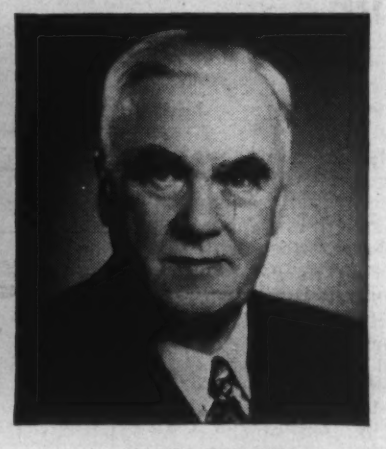
THE STORY OF THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS, by A. W. Trueman. (Copp, Clark, 85 cents.) An exciting story of a noble group of our forefathers—for young people in senior grades of elementary school.

I FIND OUT, by F. Emerson Andrews. (Collins, $1.25.) For chronicling baby's early big moments.

STRAWBERRY ROAN, by Don Lang. (Oxford, $2.25.) A memorable novel for junior boys who like horses and trotting horse races.

NEW APPOINTMENTS





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The Sun Insurance Office Ltd., the Oldest Insurance Office in the world, announces the appointment of the Hon. Frank J. Hughes, K.C., LL.D. of Toronto, and Mr. James Wilson of Montreal, as members of its Canadian Advisory Board and the Advisory Boards of its affiliated companies: The Patriotic Assurance Company Ltd., London & County Insurance Company Ltd., and Planet Assurance Company Ltd.

Mr. Hughes is a Director of the National Trust Co. Ltd., and Anthony Foster & Sons Ltd.

Mr. Wilson is President of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company; Chairman of the Board, Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd.; President, United Securities Ltd., The Canadian Light and Power Company, St. Maurice Power Corporation and Quebec Power Company; and Director of Montreal Trust Company, Saguenay Power Co. Ltd., Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., Dominion Engineering Works Ltd. and Provincial Transport Company; Governor, the Montreal General Hospital and the Royal Edward Laurentian Hospital; Governor, McGill University. *

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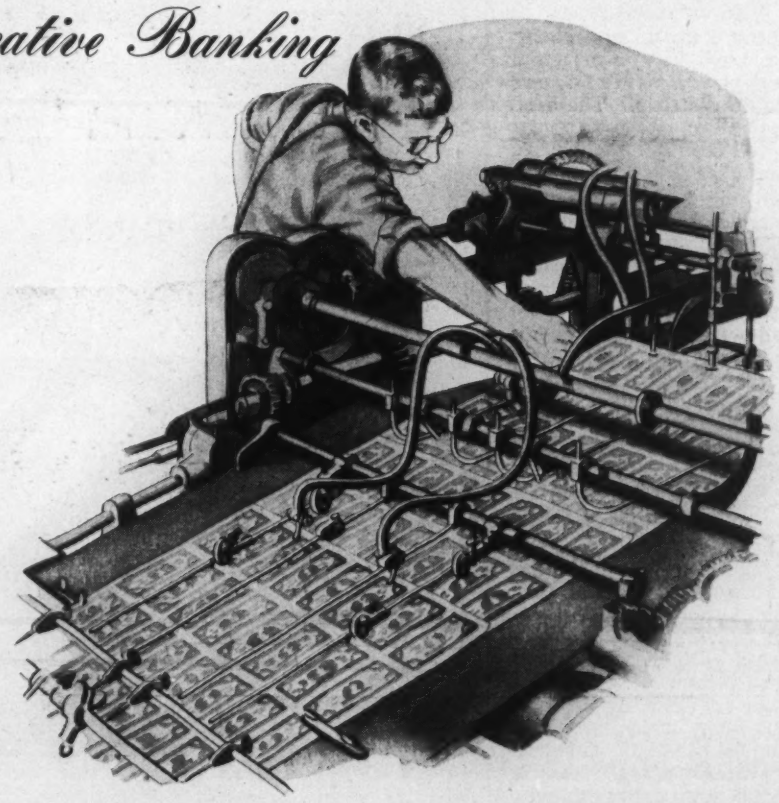

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THE BOOKSHELF

Through a Welter of Superstition the Church Fathers Found Truth

By L. A. MACKAY

KING JESUS, by Robert Graves. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.25.)

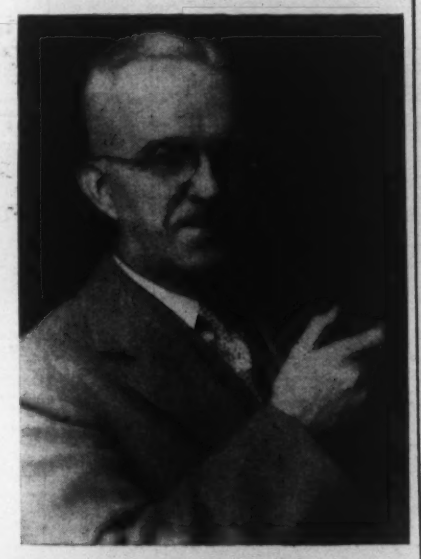
FOR the proper enjoyment of this extremely interesting book it is essential to remember that Robert Graves was writing a novel, not a history or a work of religious exegesis. He has set himself a fascinating problem which may be phrased in some such way as this: How would the life of Christ have appeared to Sir James Frazer if he had been an Alexandrian scholar of the first century A.D.?

Agabus, the supposed writer of the account, is an Alexandrian Greek, much interested in comparative religion, with a strong leaning towards Gnosticism and number-magic, a scholar learned and scrupulous, so far as the limitations of a superstitious age permit. This character indeed is the only one that emerges with any fulness. The method Mr. Graves has chosen makes this inevitable. In comparison with Agabus, all the other figures are remote. We see them only from the outside, through the mind of Agabus, conjectures founded on a tradition admittedly incomplete, and on analogies that may be incomplete or misleading. With great ingenuity and care, and on the whole with remarkable consistency, Mr. Graves has shown us what interpretation such a man would put on the Gospel story as we may suppose it would be known to him.

To Agabus, Jesus appears a fanatic with, as Pilate puts it, "a monomania of holiness," a fervent, brilliant, narrow ascetic, whose natural goodness and intelligence were corrupted by crude superstition, wavering unpredictably between the most enlightened Jewish thought and the most archaic vegetation cults. He is also, as the canons of romance would require, the rightful and dispossessed heir to the throne of Herod. Even the love interest so dear to Alexandrian romancers need not be altogether omitted, though it must take a negative rather than a positive form. This romanticizing has had, however, the effect of changing the story from great tragedy, in which a man is destroyed by his very goodness, into the lesser tragedy in which a good or great man is destroyed by some fault.

Exactly what details of the old Stone Age fertility cults persisted in Palestine in the time of Jesus, it is impossible now to be certain. That some did persist, we may be sure; some persist even to our own time, testifying to an enduring desire of human nature, and forming a spiritual bond between ourselves and our remote ancestors which only the priggish or the unimaginative would wish to abolish. Christian readers may gain from the novel not only the pleasure of a fascinating adventure story, but some appreciation of the welter of superstition and dubious information with which, not only in their opponents, but in themselves, the early Christians had to struggle. Modern readers will also be better able to appreciate the immense work done by the Fathers of the Church in rearing the impressive edifice of Christian belief on such chaotic and often fragmentary foundations. As Cochrane has shown, one of the chief reasons for the success of the early Church was that it offered a more intellectually satisfactory formulation than its rivals of the profound and perplexing problems of man's place in the universe.

Perhaps some of the faithful may be stimulated to a more ready support of modern Fathers of the Church in their attempts to regain a similar intellectual leadership for our time.



RALPH W. ASHCROFT

Active for many years in business and advertising circles, Ralph W. Ashcroft, Toronto Manager of the Canadian Advertising Agency, passed away recently. Long a friend of Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens), American humorist, Mr. Ashcroft was for 10 years the author's manager in connection with his publishing affairs. Born in England, he came to Canada in 1913 as advertising director of Dominion Rubber Co. He was also general manager of Trans-Canada Broadcasting Company and manager of station CKGW.

Amos, Burns and Church

By W. S. MILNE

THE HERDSMAN by Dorothy Clark Wilson. (Ryerson; $3.50.)

THE WIND THAT SHAKES THE BARLEY by James Barke. (Collins; $3.00.)

THE WALL BETWEEN by Elsie Oakes Barber. (Macmillan; $3.00.)

OUT of the scanty half-dozen pages that the writings of Amos the shepherd of Tekoa occupy in the Old Testament, the author of "The Herdsman" has found material for a first-rate novel that brings to life with extraordinary vividness the kingdom of Israel in the reign of Jeroboam II, eight hundred years before the birth of Christ. In Amos she sees a figure essentially modern; in his protests against injustice, against the oppression of the poor that enabled their rulers to dwell in Samaria in luxury, against the corruption of the priests and the defilement of the worship of Jahweh, she finds the voice of a new social consciousness. What gave this humble herdsman his vision of a new sort of God, a God who loved rich and poor equally, a God of Gentile as well as Israelite, above all a God who loved justice and not sacrifice, is the subject of the greater part of this fine book. She depicts the life of Amos from boyhood, piecing out the narrative by taking his richly metaphorical language as a record of his own experiences. How far her picture is in accord with historical tradition I must leave the experts to pronounce. I cannot see that their answer matters greatly; the fact is that "The Herdsman" is a fine and noble novel, the reading of which is a rare experience, and an experience which will lead many a reader back to the pages of the so-called minor prophets with a new sense of their courage and significance.

"THE Wind That Shakes the Barley" tries to do the same sort of thing with a more familiar figure, that of Robert Burns. This is a more difficult task, for Burns has his admirers and worshippers, and as is the way of worshippers, they often adore their idol for the wrong reasons, and regard as blasphemy any attempt to supply them with better ones. Mr. Barke seems to be trying to steer a middle course between the idolaters and the iconoclasts, being more apologetic than reticent. On the whole, he has given us a picture of the first twenty-five years of the poet's life—two more volumes still to come—that succeeds in making him a believable human being, with a vivid and convincing background of poverty, conviviality, grand talking and tender love-making. His characters, actual and imagined, act and speak convincingly. The weakness of the book is in its style, which is wearifully lush in all its descriptive and interpretative passages. It will help, however, to make Burns more real to those who admire him intelligently, and have no effect on those who are convinced that Burns is the author of "Annie Laurie" and "The Land o' the Leal." Burns-worship has not been good for Scottish literature.

IT IS NOT often that a reviewer can praise three books at one sitting, but this time I can. "The Wall Between" is an honest, unpretentious novel of decent kindly folk, men and women of goodwill, who try to do what is right, and believe in verities unseen and eternal. It is the story of a minister's wife in a slum parish just before and during the war. She comes to the ugly rectory a bride from a wealthy home, and their relationship at first is a bit like that of Milton's Adam and Eve: "He for God only, she for God in him," except that here the wife has a will of her own, and is more interested in her husband than in his religion. This feeling that she was unable and unwilling to try to share his spiritual experiences becomes an obsession with her, the "wall between" of the title. How the wall was torn down is the theme of the story, well worked out with, surprisingly enough, sentimentality kept to a minimum. One admires its author for her artistic integrity, and for her courage which enabled her to write an absorbing story with dignity and good taste such as one rarely finds in modern fiction.

Curiosa

By J. E. MIDDLETON

HOW TO LOOK AT OLD BUILDINGS by Edmund Vale (Clarke, Irwin, $1.75.)

"IF YOU go into the Sunderland Museum you will see the most important local treasure confronting you in the hall. It is a stuffed walrus. But it isn't its zoological points which matter; it's simply its walrusness. The great discoverer of a walrus's walrusness was Lewis Carroll, and he discovered it in this very specimen. It is the veritable walrus of 'The Walrus and the Carpenter,' a stuffed amphibian that has become famous all over the world."

This is one of many happy little comments in this book which takes a normal sight-seer all over England, and does so in only 90 pages. The author discusses market-places, castles, houses, churches, styles in architecture, construction materials, decorations and the like. He treats of tombs and explains why some crusader's sculptured feet are crossed one way, and some other's another way. Seldom is so much curious and interesting information done up in such small compass. There are many fine illustrations.

FOR THE RECORD

The Scot In History, by Wallace Notestein. (Ryerson, $5.00). "The interplay of character and history". And that is probably the proper order of precedence.

Some Tasks for Education, by Sir Richard Livingstone. (Oxford, $1.25). The text of the Burwash and Falconer Memorial Lectures delivered at the University of Toronto by the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University. Important throughout today's world.

A Book of Recent Exploration, by Charles E. Key. (Oxford, $2.50). Bringing the record up to date after the seven years gap.

Homes For Canadians, by Lillian D. Millar. (Ryerson, $1.50). Modern living, in a reprint edition of articles from SATURDAY NIGHT and the *Canadian Home Journal.*

Stendhal, a biography by Matthew Josephson. (Doubleday, $4.75). The life and influence of Henri Beyle by a current master of the craft.

I Talk of Dreams, by Kenneth Walker. (Clarke, Irwin, $3.00). A psychologist travels through a varied life "as his own rabbit."

The Coast Watchers, by Commander Eric A. Feldt, R.A.N. (Oxford, $3.75). The story of the organization of intelligence operations behind the Jap lines in the Pacific islands. Mr. Moto didn't think fast enough.

The State of The World, by Adam de Hegedus. (Clarke, Irwin, $3.00). Clinical study of nationalism, its growth, overflow and inevitable consequences.

No Woman's World, by Iris Carpenter. (Allen, $3.50). A British woman journalist goes with the troops from D-Day on and finds the going grim.

THE ROAD TO NATIONHOOD

by

WILFRID EGGLESTON

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Practical Side of Broadcasting Stressed by This Radio Academy

By JOHN L. WATSON

WE KNOW the destination to which almost all radio people have been consigned at one time or another by their long-suffering listeners, but in most cases their origins are obscure. Where do radio people come from? And how do they get that way? Where do they train and who are their teachers?

Most radio men grew up with their profession; they learned their business by working at it, because there was no other way. Many a senior executive began his radio career by singing Irish ballads over some local 100-watt transmitter in the days of crystal sets and superheterodynes. Actors and directors served their apprenticeship in local drama schools and little theatre groups. Announcers, writers and continuity men picked up their techniques as they went along.

Now, say the experts, radio has grown up (a statement for which we refuse to be held responsible). The technique of broadcasting is no longer just an adaptation of stage and concert-hall techniques. It is an art in its own right and its practitioners must go to school and learn it from the ground up.

But where are the schools in which our young hopefuls can be taught the fundamentals of this mysterious profession? Unfortunately, they are few and far between. Both Queen's University and the University of British Columbia conduct summer courses in radio and the Banff School of Fine Arts includes the subject in its syllabus, but all these are purely lecture courses and of very limited practical value.

Certainly the most ambitious project for the practical training of radio personnel, and, to the best of our knowledge, the only school of its kind in Canada, is the Academy of Radio Arts in Toronto (S.N., August 24). Although only about a year old, the Academy has already gained considerable repute as a basic training camp for radio recruits. Its founder and director is Lorne Greene, one time ace newscaster of the C.B.C. and perhaps the best-known voice on the Canadian air. Its faculty comprises a group of broadcasting luminaries all of whom are generally conceded to be among the top men in their respective fields.

The full course at the Academy lasts for six months and encompasses approximately four hundred and fifty hours of classroom instruction. With classes, special seminars, group projects, extra-curricular lectures and private study, the student works about sixty hours a week—a fact which ought to be brought to the attention of Mr. John L. Lewis without further delay. According to the Lord and Master, the object of the school is not to produce radio stars or radio "specialists" but to prepare young people for radio careers by providing them with a sound basic training in the fundamentals of their chosen profession. The emphasis, says Mr. Greene, is on the practical rather than the theoretical aspects of broadcasting. In all the courses, the students themselves occupy a position of active participation in the program.

Qualifications

Entrance requirements are stringent but sensible. Applicants must have at least matriculation or its equivalent, some musical or dramatic education and, of course, an abiding enthusiasm for intensive study and uncomfortably hard work. The maximum enrolment for a course is set at about 125 and classes are broken down into groups of 15 or 20. The oldest student is 51 and the youngest 18.

Successful graduates are grouped into three classes: Class A—Graduates of Distinction; Class B—Honor Graduates; Class C — Graduates. If the advertising of Lord Calvert Whisky is ever authorized in Ontario we shall undoubtedly see a good deal of the members of Class A. For the present they must content themselves with the possibilities of scholarships. The most distinguished of the Graduates of Distinction is awarded a scholarship to the Neighborhood Playhouse in New York City, which is a pretty fair guarantee of a bright future in radio. Four hundred dollars in scholarships is donated to each course by the Canadian Association of Broadcasters and the Academy accepts on a scholarship basis one candidate per term from Queen's University, in whose dramatic society Mr. Greene himself acquired his first enthusiasm for stage and radio.

The school has had the wholehearted support of both the C.B.C. and private radio in providing guest lecturers and advisers and in the placement of graduates. Every graduate of the initial course, without exception, has managed to break into professional radio, to the delight and, we suspect, the mild astonishment of the Director.

(An article, dealing with the methods of instruction in use at the Academy of Radio Arts, will appear in SATURDAY NIGHT on Feb. 8.)

Soprano Marjorie Lawrence (above) at Massey Hall on Thurs., Jan. 30, with the celebrated French pianist Robert Schmidt, under auspices of Ont. Religious Education Council.

Melbourne Conductor

Invited to Canada by the C.B.C. for a series of radio concerts, Professor Bernard Heinze, permanent director of the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, is making guest appearances with symphony orchestras in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

Professor Heinze filled his first engagement on January 5 in Toronto, when he conducted the first of a series of Sunday night concerts for the C.B.C., heard coast-to-coast at 10.30 p.m. E.S.T. over the Trans-Canada Network. On January 7, he conducted the Toronto Symphony Orchestra in its first concert of the new year. Other Heinze appearances in Toronto have included one of the Friday night "Pop" Concerts and two children's concerts. After these engagements he went to Montreal to conduct the orchestra of Les Concerts Symphoniques on two occasions, and in February he will conduct a performance by the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra. The C.B.C. Sunday night concerts which Prof. Heinze is conducting during his stay in Canada will originate in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

A meticulous workman, Prof. Heinze has brought the Melbourne Symphony to a degree of efficiency and polish which has won praise from such visiting conductors as Ormandy, Susskind, Sargent and our own Sir Ernest MacMillan. Incidentally, praise for Australian musicianship has not always been universal. Sir Hamilton Harty is reported to have said upon his return to England from Australia in 1934 that Australian orchestras "afforded all the fun and excitement of driving a third-hand flivver over a rough track at eighty miles an hour." This description was probably accurate a dozen years ago but times have changed. One of the factors in the recent flowering of Australian musicianship has undoubtedly been the exemplary pitch of perfection to which Prof. Heinze has brought the performances of the Melbourne Symphony.

Born near Melbourne in 1894, Heinze was hailed as a child prodigy when, at the age of nine, he appeared as solo violinist in a concert in the Melbourne town hall. His parents were determined that exhibitionism should not spoil what appeared to be a promising musical career, so young Bernard was sent to a boarding school for a strictly non-musical education. The early attraction to music stayed with him and at the age of sixteen he entered Melbourne University Conservatory of Music on a scholarship. A year later he won another scholarship which entitled him to three years' study at the Royal College of Music in London. He enlisted in the Royal Artillery at the outbreak of the First World War and later served as aide-de-camp to the Governor of Gibraltar. He then resumed his studies in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. He was appointed to the staff of the Melbourne Conservatory in 1924 and two years later he became the world's youngest professor of music when he was appointed Ormond Professor at the Conservatory, a position which he still occupies.

Children's Concerts

Prof. Heinze has had an enormous influence on Australian musical culture. Especially interested in fostering a love of good music among children, he began conducting concert matinees for young people in Melbourne some twenty-two years ago. His habit is to walk through the orchestra introducing his young audience to the sound and appearance of the various instruments before the concert proper begins. He has travelled as much as thirty thousand miles a year to conduct concerts in all the state capitals of Australia for the Australian Broadcasting Commission, of which he is principal music director.

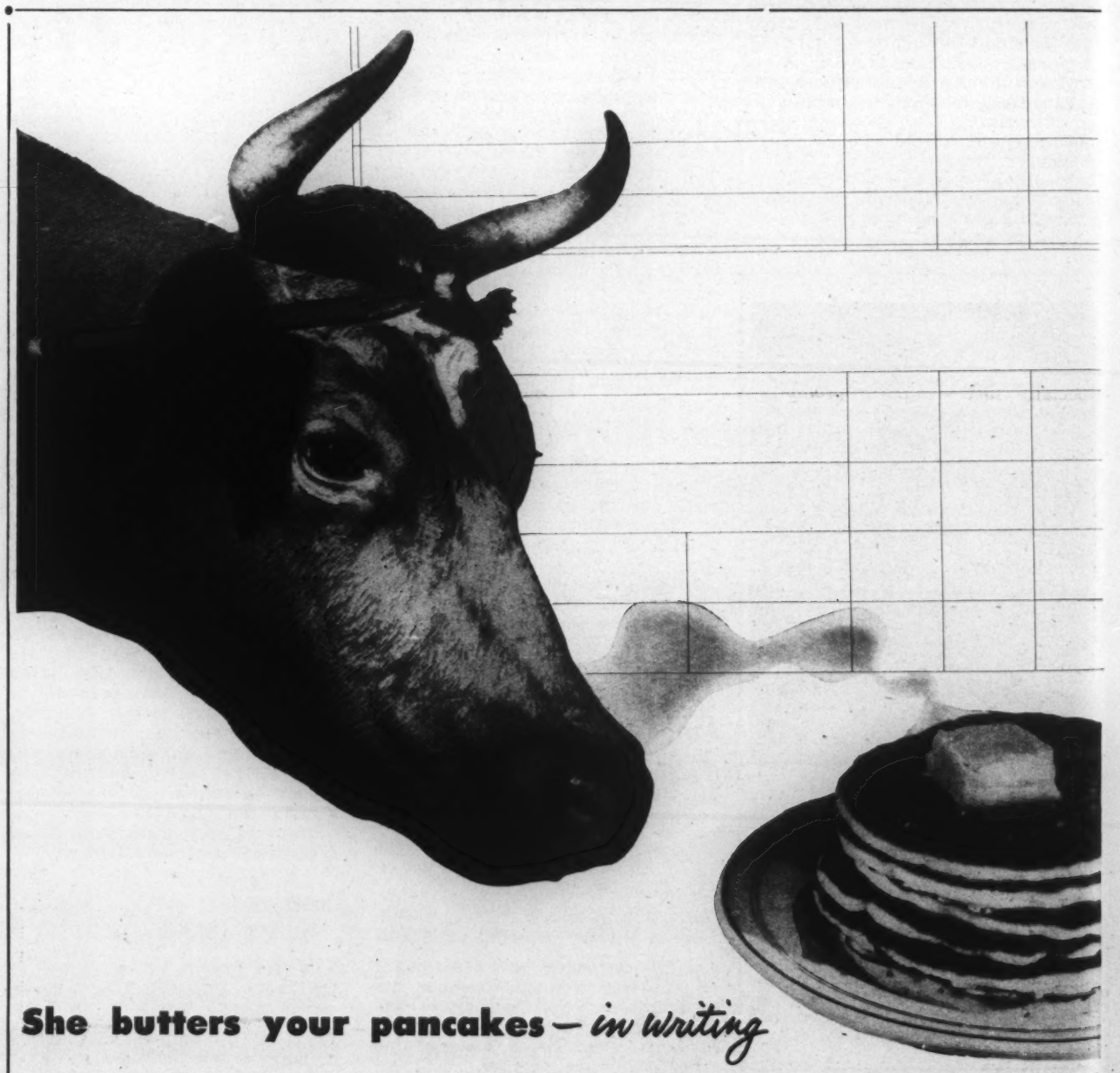
Prof. Heinze is an avid collector of violins and musical scores. One of his treasures is the original score of Richard Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration" which the composer presented to him when Heinze was a student in Vienna. His fine collection of fiddles includes a Stradivarius. His favourite outdoor sport is golf.

Although this is Prof. Heinze's first visit to Canada, he is a much travelled man. He has conducted in New York, London, Paris, Budapest, Berlin and Helsinki, where he conducted the Sibelius Second Symphony for the delectation of the Grand Old Man himself. Prof. Heinze has a special penchant for Sibelius, Elgar and Delius.

At the request of the C.B.C., Prof. Heinze has brought with him the scores of several compositions by Australian composers, thus reciprocating the gesture made by Sir Ernest MacMillan when he visited Australia last year.

The scurrilous suggestion that appeared in "Variety" some weeks ago to the effect that the C.B.C. was destined for the scrap-heap, to be replaced by a brand-new, shiny, chromium-plated commercial system, was vigorously denied by Mr. A. Davidson Dunton, Chairman of the C.B.C. Board of Governors. "Variety", of course, is known far and wide as "the Bible of the Show Business" but, according to Mr. Dunton,

"The things that you're li'ble
To read in the Bible,
They ain't necessarily so!"



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LONDON LETTER

Wizard of Oz and Dorothy Join British Pantomime Immortals

By P. O'D.

London.

PANTOMIME is going strong again, and it is pleasant to see among the hardy winter annuals "The Wizard of Oz." There is every indication that it will become an established favorite. After all, Kansas is as much a wonderland to English children as the country where Cinderella lived or Alice. And Dorothy is a sort of tornado-tossed Middle-West Alice. Hardly anyone here knows anything about Kansas, and the producers can make it as wildly improbable as they please. Basil Dean takes full advantage of the opportunity.

No need here of going into the list of "pantos," which are again delighting thousands of children, including their uncles and aunts. All the old favorites are there, with all the old tricks and humors, the "principal boys" who are shapely young women in tights, the old ladies who are fat, red-nosed men, all the familiar slapstick and spectacle. No one really wants them any different. Don't children always insist on their fairy tales being told in exactly the same way? We are all born conservative —whatever may happen later.

An Example

When millionaires die, the astonishing thing about them is that they hardly ever prove to have been more than comfortably off — a few hundred thou', no more than that. A nice-minded person would probably surmise that just before their deaths they suffered unsuspected financial reverses, thus causing their estates to dwindle in this mysterious manner. But the average man, not being especially nice - minded, promptly concludes that something rather masterful has been achieved in the way of concealing assets and dodging death-duties. Generally he is right.

There are, however, millionaires and millionaires. One died the other day, who left over £4,500,000—in one big, shining, uncamouflaged lump, just like that. Mr. William Yapp was a tobacco-king, which seems to prove that most of us are smoking a lot too much. He never smoked himself. He put it all into the business. And now the suave chisellers of the Treasury are preparing to slice £2,827,000 off his estate—as Mr. Yapp well knew they would. He even wanted them to do it! This is what he said in his will:—

"I desire to state that I have always considered as a matter of principle and honorable feeling that I and my estate should during my lifetime and after my death bear the full and proper burden of all fiscal duty."

All honor to the late Mr. Yapp, who has thus set to his brother millionaires a high and heroic example! Mighty few of them will follow it—except by misadventure. If the Lord gives them time to take the necessary precautions, they will continue to die comparatively poor. Millionaires don't lose their regard for money just because it isn't going to be any good to them where they are going. And the last place they want to put it is in the public pocket.

No Enthusiasm

Stamp-collecting is one enthusiasm I have never been able to share —all those queer, faded, stained, ugly little bits of paper, on which such fantastic values are set, for no better reason than that they are scarce. But even the confirmed non-philatelist like myself must admit that there is a real interest in the exhibition which has just been opened at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington. It has a genuine historical value, in that it includes the memoranda and sketches of Sir Rowland Hill's penny postage, which were the very first stamps of all.

The stamps on display are valued at over £500,000. One small exhibit alone of two specimens of the one-penny red Mauritius stamp of 1847 is valued at £30,000. They may be worth it—there can't be many centenarians among stamps—but when one finds in the exhibit a 1918 American air-mail stamp valued at £1,000, because the picture of the aeroplane in it was printed upside down by mistake, the scoffers may surely be forgiven for sniggering a bit. But they had better do it discreetly. Collectors are a touchy lot.

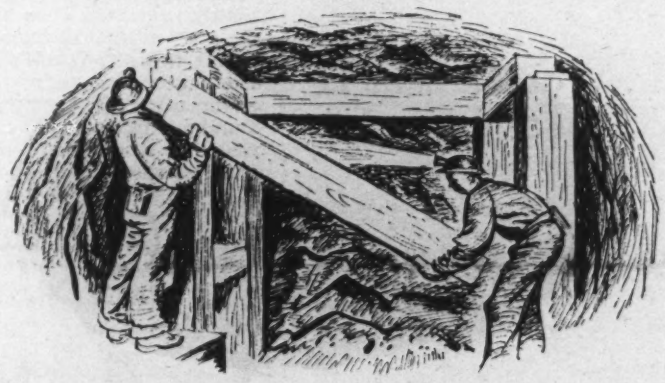
(Heaven only knows what even now I may be bringing upon the Editor in the way of furious letters of protest! Delegations perhaps of angry philatelists! For all I know, the Editor himself may be a philatelist. But in that case of course the answer is easy. This won't be published. I shall merely be fired.)

700 youngsters, some orphans and others from poor or unhappy homes in England, are going to South Africa for a fresh start. They are being sent free to the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College near Bulawayo. Above, 20 of the boys, the first to make the trip, address luggage before leaving Rhodesia House, London.

THE LUMBERMAN

THE NICKEL WORKER

depend on each other



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So the Canadian Nickel industry needs Canadian lumber; the lumber industry needs Canadian Nickel. To some extent at least the lumberman owes his job to the Nickel industry and in turn he helps to keep the Nickel worker busy. No matter how we earn a living, we are all one family, each depending on the others.

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MUSIC AND THEATRE

Lieder Exponent's Recitals Show Her to Be "First Lady of Song"

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE applause continued for two minutes when she first came on stage; and although many persons there knew from experience what to expect, the hearing of her, as always, seemed to excel the anticipation. Thus at Eaton Auditorium last week, Lotte Lehmann started a three-program *lieder*-cycle, the same one that she is giving on three successive Sundays in New York. Songs in the first were by Beethoven and Schubert. On Wednesday of this week she was giving the second (Schumann and Brahms); on Jan. 27 the third.

It would be very foolish to say that Mme. Lehmann sang this or that song best, for each was a gem of interpretation. Each had the subtleties and shades of meaning that could only come from so many elements of life experience, so much instinct and sensitive musicality, such a voice of power and lyricism —in short, so much artistry. For *lied* interpretation demands in the highest degree a sense of balance, measure and artistic restraint, and all these Mme. Lehmann has and calls upon in the interpretative process. Personal preference in the Beethoven was the moving "In Questa Tomba Oscura" and the long, intensely reflective "An die Ferne Geliebte"; of the Schubert selections, "Das Rosenband" and "Der Doppilgaenger".

Mme. Lehmann is a perfect example of the significance of all-round musical training and experience needed by a *lieder* exponent. Young singers at the start of a career rarely can excel in the form.

Does Lotte (59 next month) dread growing old and perhaps losing her lovely voice? Not at all. Last year she told an interviewer: "I will not miss it a bit, of that I am sure. I like very much to show other sides. Oh, I have not only one." And the "other sides" include painting, sketching, writing poetry, fiction and magazine articles. Two years ago her art work (landscapes, portraits, opera scenes) were displayed in a one-man show; they had already won her many awards. "Midway in My Song" is her eventful and colorful autobiography. Her fourth book, "More Than Singing", a definitive work on song interpretation ("the complete union of word and tone, of poem and music" . . . "individual understanding and reproduction") is going into a third printing. The enthusiasm of her pupils brought her finally to the writing of it.

Mme. Lehmann lives in a hillside house overlooking the Pacific near Santa Barbara, Cal. Between professional activities she finds time to work at the campaign of monthly food parcels through C.A.R.E. for opera singers on the continent. A fortnight ago she flew back to the U.S. after a trip overseas.

It was in the 1930-31 season that this German-born, Austrian-by-marriage soprano made her U.S. debut with the Chicago Civic Opera Company. In January, 1934, she first appeared with the Metropolitan.

For the first time in twelve years, Mme. Lehmann did not sing at the Met last year. But last October, in a San Francisco Opera production as Marschallin in Richard Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" to Jarmila Novotna's (S.N., Jan. 11) Octavian, she repeated the sensational performance of the year before. At the end of that show a packed house brought forth a 15-minute ovation. Police reserves were called out to handle the crowds swarming backstage to see her. Warm as her Toronto reception was, things were hardly that enthusiastic.

A chamber orchestra conducted by Ettore Mazzoleni, principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, will present the fourth program in the series of "Wednesday Five O'Clocks" on January 29. The music will include "Serenade" ("Ein kleine Nachtmusik") by Mozart, John Ireland's "Concertino Pastorale" and "Two pieces for String Octet" by Shostakovich.

Symphony Goings-On

The Pop concert on Friday, Jan. 24, will be "Old Favorites Night", with Ettore Mazzoleni conducting and Herta Glaz, young Viennese contralto, as assisting artist. Numerous requests that the T.S.O. repeat its performance of Symphony No. 3 by Arnold Bax will bring a second presentation of this work at next Tuesday's subscription concert, Sir Ernest MacMillan conducting, with pianist Rudolf Serkin guest artist. Sir Ernest also conducts the Pop on Feb. 1, with the Toronto duo-pianists, Madeline Bone and Elsie Bennett assisting artists.

• •

Mr. Wolfit's Lear Is Violent and Tender

By LUCY VAN GOGH

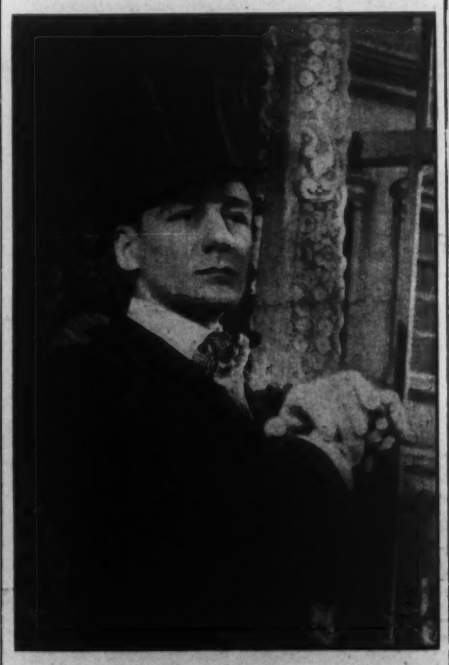
BY THE end of this week that sterling English actor Mr. Donald Wolfit will have presented four different Shakespearean roles in Toronto, and on Monday he will add a Ben Jonson role of which it is pretty safe to say that there are not a hundred living Canadians who have ever seen it enacted on a stage. Unfortunately, because of the time at which we go to press, we can discuss in this issue only Mr. Wolfit's production of "King Lear;" and fortunately that is by apparent general consent the finest achievement in his Shakespeare repertory.

Lear is not a role susceptible of much variety of interpretation. It is susceptible of many degrees of grandeur, and Mr. Wolfit raises it to a most impressive level. In interpretation it can vary only in the proportions given to the tender and the violent sides of the old king's character, and rather to our surprise — for we had gathered that Mr. Wolfit was a bit robustious — the things we shall remember longest about his Lear are two scenes of the most exquisite tenderness: the first scene with the Fool (played in exactly the right key by Geoffrey Wilkinson), and the recognition scene with Cordelia at the close. These are, of course, among the most purple of all Shakespeare's purple passages, but they do not act themselves, and they need the most perfect collaboration between the participants. Mr. Wolfit manages to contrive effects of extreme poignancy by the simplest means. His voice is highly flexible and capable of great pathos; his gestures are few but significant, and his general movements deeply impressive.

Tremendous as is the tragic power of "King Lear" there is a great deal in it which must have suited the groundlings of 1605 better than it does the orchestra seats of 1947. Much of the violent part of Lear's role is just good round oratorical cursing, which the original audience must have loved for its resonance alone, but which to our ears has no other value than the purely dramatic purpose for which the author designed it, that of showing the futility of a curse by a father who has abandoned his rights of fatherhood. The tragedy of these scenes is not in the words of Lear but in the utter lack of any reaction to them by anybody on the stage. The main interest of the play is Lear's slowly dawning realization that he has no weapon left — not his crown, not his hundred knights, not his eighty years, not even his fatherhood; — and in the development of this theme lies Mr. Wolfit's greatest skill. He builds for the play as a whole, never allowing any single scene to stand out too strongly for itself. The result is a climax of most effectiveness, which was recognized by a sustained and genuine ovation.

Cordelia is a small part, and we shall not attempt to assess Rosalind Iden's powers on the strength of it; so far as it went it thoroughly upheld the view that she is a richly endowed and poetically minded actress. Nor shall we attempt to estimate Marion Marshall and Ann Chalkley from the roles of Goneril and Regan, which are ungrateful and sketchy. There was an excellent performance of Kent by Alexander Gauge, and Frederick Horrey opened well as the bastard Edmund but did not develop as Edmund's fortunes and temptations expand.

We do not like being fussy about scenery, and we want to make all



"The world's greatest actor in the world's wittiest play" has been a description of England's John Gielgud (above) in Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest". Three Canadian engagements at London's Grand Theatre, Jan. 23-25, Montreal's His Majesty Theatre, January 27-February 1, and Toronto's Royal Alex., February 3-8, will precede a limited New York run of 16 weeks.

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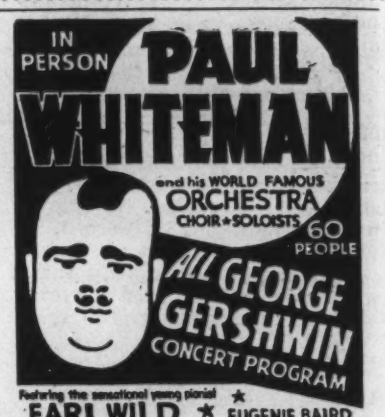

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allowances for the noble austerity of postwar England. But all the same there are ways of employing stage lightning so that it does not constantly remind the audience that the sky is a piece of canvas.

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THE FILM PARADE

In Our Society the Movies Are the Opium of the People

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ONE of the reasons we love the movies so much is that they combine the best entertainment features of the secular and the sacred. In fact the resemblance between the movie program and the church service is so striking that it can hardly have been accidental. There is the dark hush, the distant light, the processional music and then the ritualistic order of service—the feature, the newsreel, the short, the cartoon, the trailer. The ritual is carefully formalized so that we can rest on it securely, knowing that our expectations will never be betrayed; while beyond the ritual and supported by the soaring music, there is always the promise of the better life beyond, the Sweet Beulah Land where the blessed live forever in fifty foot long livingrooms, each with two chesterfields and a grand piano.

The teachings of the screen, which are always set forth in the feature, follow the strict rules of orthodoxy laid down by the early fathers of the movies. From the screen we learn that virtue is always rewarded and evil always punished; that crime and violence flourish everywhere but criminals and violators always come to a bad end; that no one, however anti-social he may be in other respects, is ever guilty of profanity, obscenity or sexual irregularity; that the chief end of man is to be an entertainer and that outside the field of entertainment not more than twenty per cent of the population works for a living; that all journeys begin as well as end in lovers' meetings and that every woman has her hair professionally shampooed at least once a week.

It's a very comforting faith and it is no wonder we flock to hear it expounded every week. It seems to be very little troubled by heresies. If there are any heretics, they are probably suppressed and their contracts taken out and burned at the stake.

Roll-Call of Talent

The only new opening of the week was "Till The Clouds Roll By," which is billed as the life story of Jerome Kern. Actually, of course, the story is an improvized biographical line on which all the pretty Jerome Kern tunes are strung — the title song, along with "They Didn't Believe Me," "Who?" "The Last Time I Saw Paris," "Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man," "Why Was I Born?" and "Old Man River." It is hard to say, however, whether the film was motivated by admiration of the composer or by the large self-appreciation which the big studios like to indulge in at least once a year. In any case "Till The Clouds Roll By" gives Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer a chance to marshall the larger part of its roll-call of talent, then throw in a vigorous plug for the M.G.M. plant and studios at the end.

In filming the life of Jerome Kern the screen writers were up against a familiar snag — the subject appears to have had no troubles to speak of. Kern enjoyed writing tunes and the public enjoyed the tunes he wrote. He got along well with his wife and his friends, and he went on year after year, getting more and more popular and richer and richer. The screen writers, fortunately, haven't attempted to distort this line of consistent success in the interest of heartbreak and melodrama. In the beginning Kern (Robert Walker) is troubled, though not for long by Charles Frohman's preference for English over American operettas. Later he is saddened by the death of his arranger and best friend (Van Heflin) and by the misbehavior of his friend's pretty daughter. The rest is just an American success story told in Broadway theatrical lights.

The Broadway sequences, of course, give the studio a chance to throw in its shock troop of performers along with a number of the season's toploftiest production sets. Everyone who can sing or dance is recruited to do a turn. A few, including Van Johnson, who can't do either, are called on to perform anyway. Dinah Shore as Julia Sanderson sings "They Wouldn't Believe Me" and later as Dinah Shore, sings "The Last Time I Saw Paris." Judy Garland is cast as Marilyn Miller and though she doesn't look like Marilyn Miller or even, with her new stylized make-up very much like Judy Garland, is still charming to watch. Van Johnson performs as a hoofer, dancing like a man whose arms and legs are stuffed with sawdust. Lena Horne sings and so does Kathryn Grayson.

By this time we're in Hollywood in front of a set that seems to be as high as Radio City, with stars at every level, singing their heads off, and the camera goes up and up till it reaches a pair of pant-legs, a shirt-front, a bow-tie, and then the whole of Frank Sinatra, singing "Old Man River" as though it were an aria from "The Messiah." This is apex both of the set and of the film, and anything after it would be an anticlimax. So there isn't anything after it and everyone goes home.

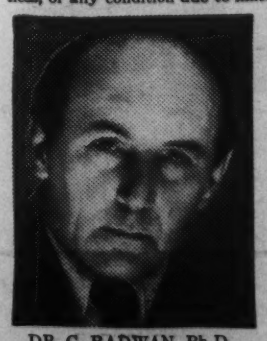
SWIFT REVIEW

TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST. The Dana classic, considerably rewritten along familiar Hollywood lines but a good vigorous sea-yarn just the same. Alan Ladd, Brian Donlevy.

TEMPTATION. Merle Oberon wonderfully overdressed in the style of the 1900's devotes most of her time in this one to poisoning her Egyptologist husband (George Brent) who spends his trying to disinter Rameses V. The story, from an old novel by Robert Hitchins, is almost as far beyond resurrection as Rameses.

BLUE SKIES. Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire and Irving Berlin's music, all at their best. The film is somewhat handicapped, however, by a foolish plot.

To All Who Seek PEACE of MIND
If you are worried by domestic problems, mental obsessions, nervous tension, sleeplessness, or any condition due to inner mental conflicts, here is a method which thousands are using successfully to regain happiness and joy of living: Dr. Radwan's method of Mechanized Suggestion. In your own home, by listening to recordings and following simple instructions, you learn to overcome fears and worries, to relax completely, sleep at will, regain peace of mind, mental and physical health. Dr. Radwan, Ph. D., internationally known psychologist, has perfected this world-copyright system after 35 years of study, travel and practise. Many thousands in England, Europe and Canada have achieved inner peace and harmony through this scientific yet simple method of complete self-mastery. YOU can do the same. TAKE THIS FIRST STEP NOW! Write for free booklet, "Your Health, Success and Happiness," and Self-analysis Forms.



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WORLD OF WOMEN

What Woman Should Know When She Decides to Invest Her Wealth

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

IT HAS been estimated that nearly two-thirds of all savings bank accounts are in the hands of women, that they own 40 per cent of all real estate and 23 per cent of all shares of stock, that they inherit half the money left in estates and that they are beneficiaries of 80 per cent of life insurance payments which amount to more than $160 millions a year. Whether or not these exact figures may be questioned, it is a fact that a good percentage of the nation's wealth is in the hands of women. Hence the measure of prosperity of the individual woman and of the nation as a whole depends upon how wisely all this money is handled.

If you have saved or inherited some money, it is of paramount importance that you see that it is put to the best use. It is your money and you cannot expect anyone else to take as much interest in it as you do. Therefore it is to your advantage to know as much as you can so that in the growing complexity of investments you may choose wisely.

First, you need to take time to consider carefully your own individual circumstances. What does this money mean to you and what do you want your investment to accomplish? Are you dependent upon the income from the money for your sole support? Maybe you are a widow and you have to live on the amount left by your husband. Then it is important to choose investments which will provide both safety of capital and an assured and steady income. Or, if the money is earmarked for a specific purpose you may wish to invest it until such time as you may need it.

Investing In Securities

For example, perhaps you have received a small legacy and you want to save the money to pay for your son's college education. In this event you are interested, first, in keeping your capital safe and, second, in being able to get your money whenever you may need it. To keep your capital intact you will want to pick the type of investment which is not subject to wide fluctuations in value and, in order that you may cash in on your investment any time, you need to choose one which is readily marketable.

It may be that you are in a salaried position and that this money you have to invest is not required for your current needs or for your future security. In this case you may prefer to take a bigger chance to get a higher yield or in the hope of enhancing your capital. Perhaps the money is an extra sum which you can afford to lose. Then you may want to take a long chance in the hope that you will greatly increase your capital.

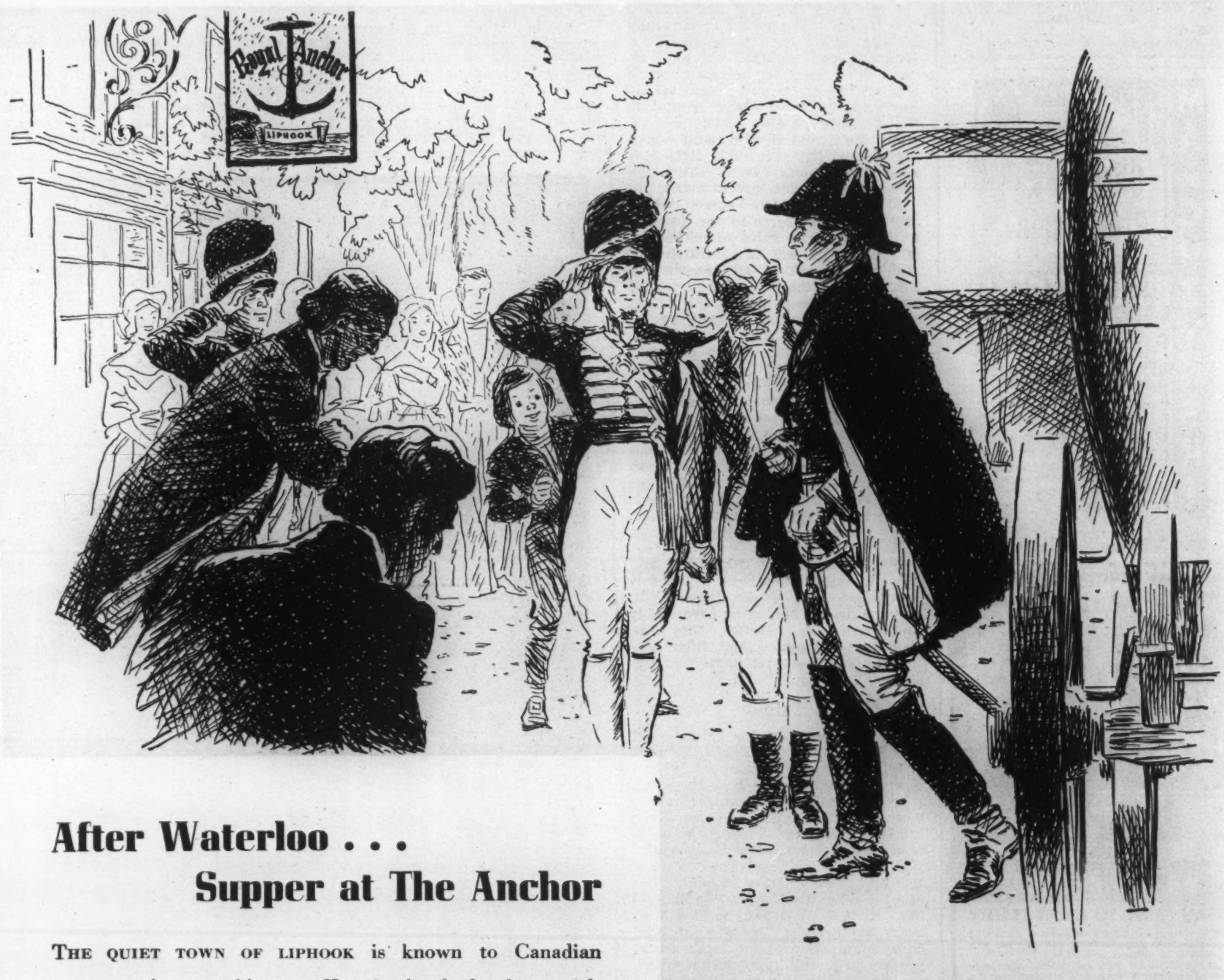
When you have considered your circumstances and the purpose of your investment, the second step is to choose the kind of investment which will most nearly fit your individual needs. To make a wise choice you need to know something about the various types of investment and you should understand clearly the nature of any investment you may contemplate. The major types of investment are securities, real estate, mortgage loans and of course life insurance or annuity contracts. In this article we will touch only upon securities.

Securities are of three main classes, common stocks, preferred stocks and bonds. When you buy common stock you become a part owner of the company which issued it. If you buy one share of a company which has issued 10,000 shares, you have 1/10,000 share in the business. If you buy 100 shares, you have 100/10,000, and so on. Because you are a part owner you have a share in the profits of the company and also a voice in its management. Each share customarily carries the right to one vote in its affairs. And because you are part owner, any change in the existing position or in the prospects of the company will be quickly reflected in the value of the stock and if you have to sell you stand either to make a profit or to lose part of the capital you have invested.

Preferred stockholders are limited owners of a company. Regardless of how much the company may earn, their share in the profits is usually limited to a certain stipulated dividend. Moreover preferred stockholders seldom have any voting privileges. Preferred stock has certain preferences over common stock. Its fixed dividend must be paid before any of the company's profits can be distributed to the common stockholders. If the company fails and its assets are sold, preferred stockholders receive their share of the proceeds before common stockholders get anything.

Bcause it has priority over the common stock in the distribution of both profits and assets, a company's preferred stock offers more security than does its common stock. But because its dividend is fixed and therefore preferred stockholders do not benefit from any improvement in the position of the company, the chances of enhancing your capital are limited if you invest in preferred stock. Investors in preferred stocks are interested primarily in security and in fixed income or in the higher income on capital which preferred stocks sometimes yield in relation to bonds. Now we proceed to bonds.

Bonds are the third form of security. Bonds are in reality loans made to a corporation or to a government and therefore bondholders are creditors of the company or government. Bondholders are entitled to a fixed rate of interest payable at regular intervals and the principal of their loan is payable at a specified date. Bonds are secured by real estate, equipment or other property or resources. Bonds of a company take precedence over both the preferred and the common stock in the distribution of the assets if a company is liquidated. Because they are secured by the company's property or a gov-



After Waterloo . . .
Supper at The Anchor

THE QUIET TOWN OF LIPHOOK is known to Canadian veterans of two world wars. Here in the shade of a spreading chestnut tree stands "The Royal Anchor" . . . famed meeting place for warriors from the Duke of Wellington to General Eisenhower. Following victory at Waterloo, the Iron Duke met here with his allied commanders. Here, before D-Day Prime Minister Churchill and General "Ike" held top secret meetings to discuss the fateful invasion.

When travel conditions permit, you'll want to visit England . . . to enjoy the homely hospitality of the present against the romantic backdrop of the storied past. Put the "Anchor" on your list of places to see.

The Royal Anchor, Liphook

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ernment's resources bonds are less speculative and therefore usually yield a lower income on the amount invested than do preferred stocks.

To sum up, the bond comes first from the standpoint of security of both capital and income. The preferred stock stands next in the matter of security and it provides a fixed dividend which often yields a higher return on capital than the bond. Common stock comes last as regards security but it provides more opportunity to enhance capital and to increase income if operations of the company are successful.

These relative values apply only when the securities of the same corporation are being considered. It must not be assumed that all bonds are safer than all preferred stocks or that any preferred stock is sounder than any common stock. The common stock of a well-established and successful corporation is likely to be a much safer and more profitable investment than the bonds of a company or even a government which is in a weak position. Therefore, before you buy it is essential to know the financial position and the prospects of the company or the government in whose securities you contemplate investing.

The actual analysis of a security is a job for a trained person. Any reliable investment house or broker will give you an unbiased analysis of a security if you ask for it. If you do not know a broker in whom you have complete confidence, investigate carefully before you choose one. To a large extent you will have to depend upon the information and advice he will give, so it is important to give your business to someone who will place your best interests before his own commissions. To pick a member of a first class stock exchange offers some protection as certain qualifications for membership are demanded by such exchanges. Or you could get your bank manager to recommend a broker or ask the nearest Better Business Bureau to give you names of trustworthy brokers in your district who specialize in the type of security in which you are interested.

But every investor should know the principles of the analysis of a security in order to understand the conclusions or the advice of the expert. First you want to know the current financial position of the company, especially its working capital. This is the difference between liquid assets, those which can immediately be converted into cash, and current liabilities, those payable on demand or within a year.

Study The Earnings

Then it is most important to study the earnings of the company. A record of earnings over a term of years gives a good indication as to how the company has weathered periods of depression and shows whether earnings are on an upward or a downward trend. Compare earnings per share with the dividend paid. If over the years the company has earned more than the amount of the dividend paid, it will have a surplus or reserve which will likely enable it to maintain payment of dividends through lean years.

The position of a company in its own industry may have an important bearing on the future value of its securities. A small concern, no matter how fine its product, may fight a losing battle against the competition of a strongly entrenched firm. The type of management is another factor which may determine the success or failure of a company. It is important also to consider the marketability of the security you propose to buy. If you have a stock for which there is not always a ready market, you may have to take a considerable loss if you are forced to sell it. Stocks which are listed on such stock exchanges as Toronto and Montreal usually can be sold without any difficulty.

But even if you are convinced that you have found the security which exactly suits your needs, it may not be wise to put all your money into this one investment. "Don't put all your eggs in one basket" is usually a wise rule and generally maximum protection can be obtained by spreading the risk.

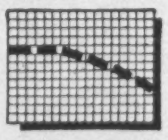
But to know what to buy is only part of the problem of the investor. The matter of timing—when to buy—is also of prime importance. Nearly every security is affected by the general trend of the market. No matter how strong it may be it is subject to the normal law of supply and demand. Therefore before you buy you need to know the trend of the market and whether the current price of the stock you propose to buy is above or below its real value.

Even when you have bought your securities you cannot afford to sit back and forget all about them. Conditions change rapidly and a stock which is among the most attractive today may be wholly undesirable a few months from now. You need to be always on the alert to keep your investment portfolio up to date and in any event all securities should be checked at least twice a year.

Here then are two of the basic rules for the investor. Investigate fully before you buy. Keep constant vigilance after you buy.

Never neglect a cold!

That will help avoid pneumonia. But if pneumonia *should* strike don't let it frighten you. Medical science, aided by the sulfas and penicillin, has reduced pneumonia mortality by about one half in the past 10 years.

If more people who have bad colds, or colds that hang on, would call their doctors, the pneumonia death rate would drop still further. 

Remember, pneumonia is communicable, it works fast; and the worst months are ahead. *So, fight pneumonia by guarding against colds.*

Common colds need special care!

Try to keep in the best of health during the winter, for by keeping fit you lessen the risk of colds and pneumonia. However, if you get a bad cold, stay home and go to bed if possible, eat lightly, drink plenty of fruit juices and other liquids. Be especially careful not to get chilled.

Watch out for pneumonia's warning symptoms, which are usually a severe shaking chill followed by fever, coughing accompanied by sharp pains in the side or chest, and often rust-colored sputum. However, one type, *virus pneumonia*, starts slowly with a gradual rise in temperature, a feeling of chilliness rather than a shaking chill, and a slight sore throat with a hard cough, but little or no sputum.

Some types of pneumonia, like virus pneumonia, do not respond to sulfa or penicillin. Whatever the type, calling the doctor quickly permits the prompt diagnosis and medical care which afford the best chance for rapid recovery. For other important information about pneumonia, influenza, and the common cold, send for Metropolitan's free booklet, "Respiratory Diseases." Address Booklet Dept. 17T, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

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An Acute Case of Spring Fever

By FREDERIC MANNING

SO, NOW the seed catalogues have begun to arrive. I find enclosed a note from the author or editor or whatever one calls a producer of seed catalogues. The note explains the reason for the early issue.

For the first time in years everyone will be able to have some new varieties of flowers in the garden. This being so everyone will want to get an early start planting them indoors now so that the transplanting may take place early. This can only be done successfully, I believe, if one has good top soil. Nothing is said about taking the soil from some dead, potted chrysanthemums, adding an aspirin tablet and setting it all in the kitchen window.

Well, God knows, I would rather be reading seed catalogues than listening to my friends discuss their particular feats on the ski course, or links, or whatever they are called. Just reading the catalogue makes the cold weather more bearable, but I do wish the writers were more given to realism and were not so visionary.

One writer in giving advice on easy growing flowers is much too modest about his garden set-up. He writes about what he calls his own little garden and then proceeds to give some details.

After reading his article I concluded that his own little garden was slightly larger, and a bit fancier, than the Oakes garden at Niagara Falls, lacking only the Falls.

He grows his rose geraniums against a three foot brick wall, planted a couple of feet apart (the geraniums, not the bricks), so they can spread out and give a decorative effect against the faded bricks.

I have no brick wall although I have a few faded old bricks, enough, I imagine, to build a wall approximately three feet long. You can figure out on one finger how many rose geraniums I could plant, espalier fashion, against that.

Another writer, holding forth on *his* little garden, talks of peonies.

He thinks a hedge of peonies is the thing. Properly selected one can have bloom for a month at least and the foliage will stay fresh and green for months after the blossoms are finished.

Well, if I planted a hedge of peonies in my garden that would take care of the works for the summer. The only way I could have bloom after that would be by wiring onto the peony plants a few expensive wax flowers I see advertised as table decoration.

No, much as I like peonies there are other varieties of flowers I want as well.

Then there was the writer who recommended lots of day lilies. Under an old apple tree, he said, was an ideal setting. After the tree has stopped blooming, and while one still retains the picture of all that pink loveliness, what could be more beautiful than the clear, fresh, yellow of lemon lilies in the dappled shade?

Me, I got to choose between *an* apple tree, the size of a currant bush, *or* a clump of lemon lilies.

Some day I'm going to write a book.

Would anyone like to subscribe now or contribute to my efforts on a small garden and I mean a *small* garden say — twenty by thirty — starting with one spindly lilac bush, two wire fences and a tin garage?

That is my problem. Now come on you gardening experts and tell me how to make that beautiful. For fifteen dollars, including fertilizer.

FEMININE OUTLOOK

Woman with a Hobby Won World Honor for Canadian Agriculture

By KATHLEEN STRANGE

MRS. AMY GRACE KELSEY, of Erickson, B.C., is Canada's first Wheat Queen. She is also the first woman to win the coveted World's Wheat Championship at the annual Chicago International Hay and Grain Show in the whole history of that organization's activities.

Mrs. Kelsey was not present at the judging in Chicago, last December 2, and it was not until the judging had been completed that it was learned that the entry, listed simply as "A. Kelsey", came from a woman.

Mrs. Kelsey is not only to be highly congratulated on her personal feat in winning the World's Wheat Prize this year; she is, we think, also to be highly congratulated on bringing to all farm women everywhere the reflected glory of a very fine feminine achievement. We women in Canada may be specially proud of her!

Mrs. Kelsey has been a Canadian farm woman for thirty-three and a half years. She was born in Worcester, England, and came to this country when she was twenty years old. These thirty-three and a half years in Canada have not been easy ones for Mrs. Kelsey, by any means, for her life has been persistently dogged by ill-health, hard work, and decidedly more "downs" than "ups".

Varied Duties

She and her husband, who also suffers from ill-health, began fruit farming at Erickson in 1917, settling on ten acres of No. 1 full-producing orchard. Their present location is on No. 3 Highway, sixty-eight miles east of Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey grow apples, plums, prunes, cherries, peaches, apricots and soft fruits, and, with the exception of those years when there is a specially big apple crop, they do all the work themselves—looking after the trees, picking, sorting, grading, wrapping and packing the fruit.

Hay has to be cut twice a year, and up until about three years ago they raked, piled and stacked it themselves. They have no livestock, as they find it costs too much to feed either pigs or cows. They have, however, eleven New Hampshire hens in R.O.P. (Record of Performance test).

Their land is irrigated and has to be well worked each spring and cultivated several times during the summer months in order to keep down the weeds. This work is done by the Kelseys with the aid of an old gray mare. New horses and fresh equipment are too expensive for them to purchase at the present time, though they badly need both.

Mrs. Kelsey says that on account of her own experience she does not recommend fruit farming to others unless one has enough money to buy up-to-date equipment from the start, and unless one has plenty of help available from members of the family or friends. There are also the years when crops and prices are poor and when winter storms kill the fruit trees; then it means re-planting and waiting five years for another crop. She admits, however, that fruit farming, like all other agricultural activities, is not too bad when crops are good and prices are high. As she sees it, however, there are still too many middle men grabbing the biggest slice of the fruit growers' profits.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey, then, are kept busy from morning till night with work and chores. One wonders how Mrs. Kelsey, so burdened, can find time for hobbies. Yet she has several. And it was one of these hobbies that won for her the title of Canada's Wheat Queen.

Confronted with the problem of constant ill-health and drudging hard work, Mrs. Kelsey early realized that she would have to get interested in something outside of the every-day routine—something that would take her out of herself. At first she chose the raising of canaries, and followed this occupation successfully for a couple of years. Then she went into Angora wool rabbits. Later on she became interested in grain seed specialties; once she had a plot of some seventeen different varieties of wheat, oats and barley under the direction of the Searle Grain Company of Winnipeg, who conduct yearly seed test experiments in different parts of the west.

Among her crops one year Mrs. Kelsey had Reward Wheat feed corn for livestock, sweet table corn for exhibition purposes, and a breed of soup peas known as Chancellor. These peas won second prize in a Vancouver Exhibition. Her entry of feed corn at the World's Grain Exhibition in Regina, in 1933, also won a prize. In addition, Mrs. Kelsey was B.C. Corn Queen from 1931 to 1938, winning eight first prizes for her corn during that period. In all she has a total of twenty-two prizes for her corn. She has a grand total of forty-three prizes for her grains, among them twelve for wheat at Vancouver and Chicago. A very fine record for a woman exhibitor.

Mrs. Kelsey has other hobbies besides grain growing. She is interested in stamp collecting, airmail stamps being her specialty. She likes to collect odd and unusual pieces of wood, such as those found along the shore line; also mineral specimens and wild flowers. Some of the plants she finds she transplants to her own well-known beautiful garden at Erickson.

The Full Life

Although she finds but little time or energy for social affairs, pleasure trips or even neighborly visiting, (except to care for some old person or one whom no one else goes to see), Mrs. Kelsey enjoys going out fishing. She admits that she seldom catches any fish but says that she finds the relaxation very good for her. A well-bred hunting dog is usually her pet and at present it is a springer spaniel.

Mrs. Kelsey also likes to write. In 1924, when she was quite ill, she won first prize for an essay she entered in a Dominion-wide Contest conducted by the Regina *Leader Post*. Her most loved hobby of all, however, is writing the lyrics for songs. One of her songs was dedicated, in 1945, to our Allied War Veterans—those permanently ill and disabled in hospitals and blind institutions. This particular song was played and sung by veterans in Washington's Rehabilitation Centre and has been heard in hospitals throughout Canada. Mrs. Kelsey has received letters of congratulation and appreciation concerning this song from chaplains and commanding officers all over this country and the Governor General of Canada wrote her from Ottawa, extending the sincere thanks of King George for a copy of the song which was mailed to His Majesty in England.

Mrs. Kelsey has more recently undertaken to learn to play the piano by ear. She says that it is the hardest proposition she has ever tackled.

Following her outstanding success at Chicago, Mrs. Kelsey received congratulations by letter and in person from many of her old friends and these she particularly cherishes. She was also invited to appear on radio programs, to attend dinners and make trips, but on account of her ill-health and her obligations on the farm, she was forced to turn down even the most attractive offers.

Mrs. Kelsey realizes that work and hobbies do not cure ailments, but she admits that having plenty to do and interests that one loves, do keep a person interested in *carrying on*. Canadian women hope that Mrs. Kelsey will continue to carry on for many long years to come and that she will bring more laurels to Canada's agricultural crown.

• •

THE BUMBLEBEE

A PESKY fly sought favor on my face:
Indifferent, I let it go its way;
A peskier mosquito would displace
My blood: preoccupied, I let it stay;
But then a bumblebee with trumpet blare
Announced itself and lit upon my brow:
The situation forced me to declare:
"Get off, the lot of you! Get off, right now!"

Saskatoon, Sask. N. WILLISON

Speculation concerning the wardrobes the Queen and the Princesses are taking on the South African Royal Tour, has created wide interest in British fashions. British designers excel in gala dresses such as this picture frock of white printed screened slipper satin magnificently beaded with silver sequins, with a cleverly cut off-the-shoulder bodice.

JOAN RIGBY

DRESSES—TWEEDS—SWEATERS

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C-11

Paris Is a Beloved Woman Who Looks Like Earthbound Angel

By GRAHAM McINNES

Paris.

THIS is my second visit in less than a month. The first time, I was very much on my guard. Paris? *La ville lumière?* Don't you believe it, I said, as I entrained on the Golden Arrow. That's all for young fellows. You had all that when you went there in the thirties. The women? The most chic in the world? Nonsense, I said. You can't tell me they've got a thing on Sardi's just after theatre time. And yet . . . and yet. . .

No, Paris is not the same: not precisely. Her life is feverish rather than gay; her people animated rather than joyous. But the city: well, there's still nothing like it. The incredible tree-lined vistas of the boulevards; the tantalizing glimpses up narrow side streets; even the harsh, pungent smell of the Metro: all retain their power to bless and burn.

On Armistice Night the Arc de Triomphe was floodlit. *Noblesse oblige,* you see, despite the constant *coupages d'électricité* because of non-delivery of coal from Belgium and the Saar (or, more correctly nowadays, I suppose, the Sarre). Looking a velvet mile up the Champs Elysées to the great golden mass of the Arc glowing in the soft November night, or across the baroque splendor and twisting fountains of the Place de la Concorde to the floodlit proscenium of the Chambre des Députés, you felt there was no city like it in the world.

If New York and Washington were combined and were French, or if Montreal were four times its present size . . . but no: even then it wouldn't be the same. Paris is a woman, it is said; but a woman of chic and taste, of generous yet aristocratic impulses which make her—yes, Mary Pickford, I'm sorry—the darling of the world.

Suits have adopted very formal airs this spring, notably in the use of fabrics such as taffeta and bengaline, and merge nicely with late afternoon or informal evening scene. This suit, by the Montreal designer, Alfandri, is of black and white striped taffeta with a fishtail back, and a bustle effect in the skirt.

The Women

And the women! Let me pause till I recover my breath. What is it about them that makes the world seem a brighter place? I don't mean the *haute couture* and the gay peacocks that parade the golden distance from the Place Vendôme to the Etoile. I mean the ordinary housewives and working girls you see on a bus or jammed amid a sweat of humanity on the rush hour Metro. They may be — they often are — poorly clad; but a dizzily perched piece of fur, or an ingenious twist to a scrap of material and presto! you're looking at style that has character, at a thousand individual variations of a line that has chic.

How do they do it? During the war you may remember that the big houses across the border rubbed their hands at the chance to snatch fashion leadership from Paris. We ourselves in Canada undoubtedly developed very rapidly because of an enforced lack of dependence on Paris. But now that Lanvin and Patou, Jacques Heim and Maggy Rouff, Schiaparelli and Balenciaga are back on the job, I don't suppose there's a Norman Hartnell, a Hattie Carnegie or a Gerhard Kennedy who doesn't admit the primacy of the Paris houses.

But the important thing, it seems to me, is that the success of the Paris designers does not stem solely from an ability to dress the lovely clothes horses of the *haut monde;* it depends really upon an attitude to life shared by most French women and nearly all Frenchmen. The reason that the Parisienne looks, on the whole, more like an earthbound angel than any of her sisters, is because her menfolk expect it of her. It is the expression, in the decoration of the female form, of the love of beauty and of design which has made the French pre-eminent in the whole wide field of the plastic arts.

Perfume, Wine And—

On the train from Paris to Brussels a French businessman tried to explain to me that the Americans and the British were more interested in putting Germany on her feet than helping France. We should let the French have the Ruhr coal, he said; then they could produce, inflation would cease, the franc would be stabilized, the workers could work a full week and wouldn't vote Communist. "*Actuellement, monsieur,*" he said, with bitter contempt, "*nous ne pouvons produire que des parfums, des vins et des femmes.*" And he added, "*Pour les Anglais la France n'est qu'un zéro . . . un zéro!*

You see where this is leading. The right wing French businessman is alibi-ing his own failure to give leadership. His attitude also shows how much of the German propaganda during the Occupation still sticks. But he had no need to feel bitter about France producing nothing but perfume, wine and women for while one can admit that this way industrial greatness does not lie, France still produces these better than any other nation in the world. And if a *douceur de vivre* is ever to return to this sorely tried planet of ours, the French and ourselves, should cleave to this inestimable talent which they have.

But I digress. We were talking of the chic of the Parisienne, and suggesting that the reason for it lay in the attitude of her menfolk. I think a comparison with the English and the North Americans will make this clear. While I was in London, a vast exhibition of British export goods, called "Britain Can Make It" attracted over a million and a half Londoners. There was a section on women's fashions. The materials, both in texture and design, were exquisite. The styling was pedestrian in the extreme.

A visitor had best remember that the talent of the English lies, historically, in outfitting the male. For the male governs the social mores, and he has a deep distrust of the woman with style, unless it be the rather heavy, broguey, tweedy, outdoors style, which shows that she's a jolly good sort. But a line, a sense of form, color, dash and the frankly and deliciously foolish seem to him, well, a little French. It may be all right for the Parisians, or for a bunch of Manchester businessmen in a box at the Casino de Paris, but not at home. Queen Elizabeth rather than Princess Marina. Hartnell rather than Heim. And if there must be décolletage, old boy, well let's at least see the shoulder straps.

Off Assembly Line

With the North American it's different again. He likes his women to be smart and well-dressed. But, except in the higher brackets of Café Society, it's a high norm rather than individuality which he welcomes. To him it is wonderful that a $375 Nettie Rosenstein can be copied on Seventh Avenue, or that a stenographer can wear a mass-produced version of an original displayed in the windows of Bergdorf Goodman. In other words, his women, though undeniably smart, tend to lack character. The dolls may be beautiful, but they come off the assembly line.

But the Parisienne, even the quite lowly variety, has not only style, but individual character to her interpretation of style. This reaches its peak in the creations of the great houses, but it is just as evident on the sidewalk, on the Metro or in the home. Make-up, accessories, dresses, shoes, hats and perfume all have an instinctive understanding of chic in general and of the particular brand of chic that will suit a particular brand of female. There is perhaps the further point that the sheer loveliness of Paris inspires her inhabitants to be worthy of her.

In London, it is said, things are nearly always serious but seldom become desperate. In Paris things are often desperate but rarely become serious. Whether this produces a great nation or not depends on your yardstick; but that it frees human beings and enables them to achieve products of surpassing beauty, among whom not the least are their women, is, I think, beyond dispute.

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Turn off all small appliances as soon as possible.
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CONCERNING FOOD

Home-Made Bread Is Rich Reward for Amateur Baker's Exertions

By DAVID BROCK

THE other day I saw some pictures in the *Tatler* showing Lord Sempill grinding his own wholemeal and making bread from it. He (or the paper) seemed to be making a certain amount of fuss about it; his hand-mill was apparently a toy his batch of bread looked small, and his kneaded dough was mainly on his noble hands and wrists by the time he got through. Still, he and the photographer were both right, he in making his own good bread when he couldn't buy any, and the photographer in thinking such logic unusual and therefore news.

I have been grinding wheat and making bread for some years now, not because I am a food faddist or health addict, but because I like to eat the bread I make. Most people like home-made bread if you give them a chance to eat it, even when it is made from commercial flour and of too close a texture. Mine is made largely from my own flour, which improves the flavor (and, I must suppose, the nourishing qualities). It also lacks the discouraging *thickness* of so-called health breads and is quite pleasantly light and tender and just humid enough.

The longer length jacket in a nicely mannered wool suit has a very fitted waistline, pocket flaps placed low on hips. A design by Shrybman.

I get a hundred pounds of milling wheat at a time and grind it in a hand-mill, a little at a time to preserve freshness, using a coarse grind for porridge and a fine one for bread. I bought the mill for a few dollars at a local department store. I dare say better ones are made. Cranking this machine is very hard work; I am under forty and pretty muscular, but I find fifteen minutes of grinding good hard wheat is about all I want in the way of exercise for one day! I hope to get a new mill capable of being belted to a motor, and failing that, one better geared . . . so when I say I enjoy the exercise you can see I am merely being philosophical, hypocritical, and encouraging.

I am not sure what proportions of whole meal to white flour I use in my bread. We intuitive cooks are often the best, if our intuition is intuing nicely, but we are the very devil as instructors. You've got to use *some* white flour if you demand softness, but not much more than a third. I'd say I use roughly nine or ten cups of whole meal to five or six of white. I do measure the other ingredients, you'll be relieved to learn .... five and a half cups of water is my basis for a four-loaf batch.

Water, by the way, makes much better bread than milk does, just as it makes better cakes; if you fancy your corporeal frame requires milk, drink it straight and keep out of my way. To this water (warmed, of course) I add two tablespoons each of fat and salt, one of sugar, and about five of molasses, and one yeast cake. Then I add the whole meal, nine or ten cups of it, and stir till smooth, and then add white flour.

It is my personal opinion that a bread-mixer will spoil your bread. I admit I have tried one only once, but it seemed to make the bread much too close-grained, as most home-made bread is. Kneading by hand is easy and can be picked up in a trial or two by any intelligent chimpanzee . . . don't believe your cookery book, which was probably written by an educated baboon. Oh, a *very* well educated baboon, but a baboon's a baboon for a' that. Stir in your white flour until the dough won't stir easily any more, and then dump the stuff onto a floured board. Begin kneading in a little white flour at a time, not trying (once the stirring is finished) to incorporate the additions too evenly throughout the whole body of dough. Once the dough is fairly solid, the whole idea is to keep it from getting too heavy.

To Be Eaten Greedily

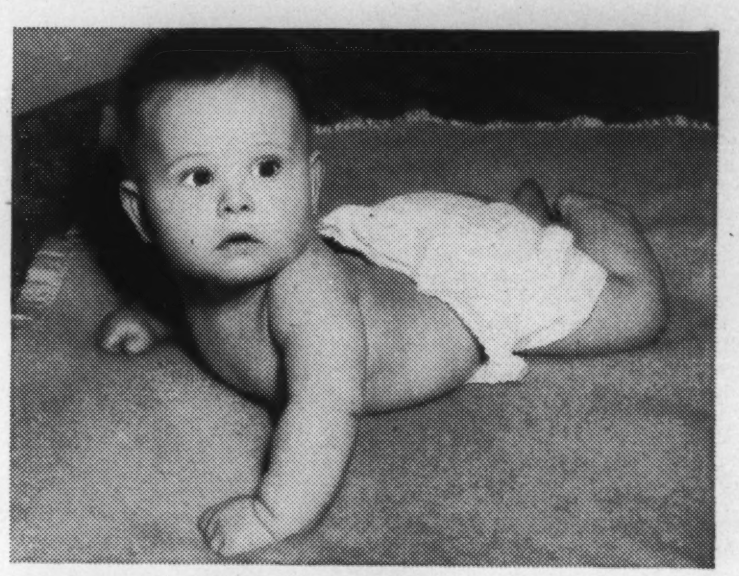
If your dough is still sticky, add white flour cautiously to the *outside* of the mass, kneading between additions, but make sure that the inside is still fairly loose and sticky. Most cookery books say that kneading and adding are finished when the dough is fairly firm, elastic, and no longer sticks to the hand. That is true of the outside of the lump, but the inside should still stick a bit if you poke into it. My own test is this: if I can lift the mass without it pouring slowly off my hands, it will do. It tends to lose shape on being lifted, but doesn't pour and tear. It is *just* manageable, no more. If it held its shape very firmly, as most home-made bread would, it would be too thick. The rule is this: the softer the dough the better, provided it can be handled and is really dough and not porridge. I have yet to see a cookery book that makes this plain.

Put it to rise in a well-greased bowl at least three times the size of the lump. The books all say "Let rise till double in bulk" but the more brown bread rises the better, and this quantity will rise three times its original size on one yeast cake. Overnight from eight to ten hours will do in a warmish kitchen, but you can do it in three hours or so in a warmer spot. Then turn the dough out onto a floured board again; it will be very soft stuff by now, not a bit like the home-made bread you expect, and the less it is handled the better.

You may have to sprinkle a little flour onto its surface to enable the knife to cut it without sticking. Just cut it into loaves (and buns, if you like) without bashing it down or pushing it around too much. Rekneading is ruin. Let the loaves and buns rise thoroughly. . . .they should do it in an hour in a warm spot, but give them time to become at *least* double, especially the buns.

An oven at 425 degrees is about right. Cook the buns for 15 or 20 minutes . . . the softer they are, the less you should undercook them, oddly enough. . .you might think that because a heavy Christmas cake needs more cooking than a fluffy cake, heavy bread would need more cooking than light bread. The loaves should get about an hour and ten minutes, after the buns come out.

There is only one disadvantage about this food. Your friends are apt to mistake you for a crank, even though they eat the bread greedily enough. No, there are two disadvantages. . . . .the better your batch of bread, the more your wife wants to give most of it away, on the grounds of its being so good. This seems to me a paradox. I was brought up a Christian-with-reservations. Anything good was shared, but anything *really* good was kept.



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CONCERNING FOOD

Food For Thought Re Hospitals As We Embark on a Mixed Grill

By JANET MARCH

ONE of the young Marches got herself into hospital recently so the family has been living that curious life you lead accommodating your times to the hospital's rules. Whenever this happens it strikes one again as odd, that when you are sick enough to be in a hospital you are also expected to re-order your way of life. Instead of eating at eight, half-past twelve, or one, and sometime round half past six, you eat at eight, half-past eleven and half-past four, and hope that your stomach knows how ironclad hospital rules are so that it won't yell too loudly for food before you get to sleep.

Just when you are enjoying a good snooze round seven in the morning with, after all, nothing to do with the day but pass it, the overhead light goes on and a thermometer is popped into your mouth, and goodbye to sleep. You are meant to catch up by resting after your mid-day dinner, but quite often it seems that the heavier pieces of furniture are being slid up and down outside your door at that time. I would like to join a society for letting hospital patients sleep late in the morning, and I believe a lot of nurses would like this idea too, for rising at six is seldom popular.

True, if you worked from nine to nine it makes it late to step out with that attractive interne who really looks so much more divine in his whites than in his ordinary clothes. However on the present system nurses have been known to fall asleep on their escort's shoulder by ten o'clock just when the movie stars are clinched in a succulent embrace. That six o'clock rising bell haunts even the ardent jitterbugger.

If you ignore the queer hours and the food which, of necessity, runs to milk soups and butterless vegetables with a minimum of salt, the hospital is a very fascinating place. The parents who weep on each other's shoulders, and pace the hall anxiously are almost sure to be waiting for a tonsil case, while the mother of the little girl who got her leg run over and may lose it, is the composed woman reading *Life* in the corner of the waiting room. The sweet notes of "Away In A Manger" echo from Johnnie's room up the hall, only when you stroll that way the words are surprisingly those of "Pop Goes The Weasel."

Those loud screams are coming from the beautifully dressed child who walked in so happily a few minutes ago having been told that she was just coming to see the babies. She will probably have to be strapped to the stretcher still yelling blue murder when she goes up to the operating room. There is an unexpressed but obviously pretty general idea on the part of the staff that parents are fools, and on the whole I expect they are right.

Our patient comes home today, and the refrigerator is full of uncanned grapefruit juice, roast chicken, coke and steaks, things not usually found on the menu described by the dietitian as "light." Tracking down the steak has again become the job of a skillful hunter, but at least there is some lamb to be had again, and on a cold winter's night lamb stew is fine food. If you want to call it by a fancier name here is an Austrian recipe for—

Steyrisch Schopsernes

- 3 pounds of mutton (not too fat)
- 2 onions
- 4 carrots
- 6 medium potatoes
- 4 stalks of celery
- 2 tablespoons of chopped parsley
- 1 tablespoonful of vinegar
- ½ teaspoon of thyme
- 4 tablespoons of fat
- 4 tablespoons of flour
- Salt and pepper

Have the butcher chop the meat in smallish pieces and trim off the fat leaving only a little. If you prefer cut the meat right off the bone in cubes, but lamb stew with the bones in seems to have more taste. Melt the fat and stir in the flour and brown it well. Add about five cups of boiling water and stir till it thickens, then flavor with pepper and salt and pour over the meat. Add the thyme, vinegar, and parsley and simmer gently for about an hour. Slice the onions and carrots and cut the potatoes in smallish pieces and add them with the celery. Some people prefer to fry the onions lightly first. Simmer for another hour after the vegetables are added and serve.

Mixed Grill

- 4 lamb chops
- 2 lamb kidneys
- 4 slices of bacon
- 2 tomatoes halved
- 8 mushrooms

Cut the kidneys in quarters, and sauté them lightly in the same pan with the chops. Be sure to cook the chops so that the fat is brown and crisp, and then lower the heat. Cook the bacon and put it to keep warm on a platter and fry the mushrooms lightly with the tomatoes cut in half. You have to have two fair-sized frying pans to turn out a mixed grill and some people are clever enough to be able to watch three and so be sure that everything is just cooked before serving. Heat potato chips in the oven or have a dish of scalloped potatoes ready and you have the main dish of a very good dinner all set.

• •

MEMORY OF A PREVIOUS EXISTENCE

(Intimations on the writing of a historical novel)

TURNING the corner of a street
In this city I know,
Or suddenly in some room,
I reel, lost in space.

Somewhere
In a strangely familiar house,
(The swish of old-fashioned garments
Oddly familiar as though they belonged to me)
Against the mellow-paned windows of England,
And the tawny light of an ancient hour,
Beyond years, beyond time,
I climbed a stairway in a far-off night
To succour some worn traveller on his way,
Wounded—
He was my love, true and brave,
And he it was I came to save—
Yet, who am I?

DIANA SKALA

As in other New York collections fullness via pleats appears in the Joseph Halpert Spring 1947 group. This paisley print crepe dress by Halpert has all-around loosened box pleats which give a skirt that has freedom in motion, but retains the slim outline. Sleeves are full above elbow, narrowed from elbow to wrist.

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THE OTHER PAGE

They Don't Realize

By MARY QUAYLE INNIS

SINCE the long boat-shaped concrete islands had been constructed close to the street-car tracks, motor cars slipped past them and pedestrians stood marooned in the storm of traffic. Two middle-aged ladies and an elderly man, strangers to one another, stood uneasily on the new island with three thin little boys in school caps. Two boys on the sidewalk shouted, "David! David!" and one of the boys, who was about nine, started instantly across to them.

It was all so quick that the cries of the two ladies seemed belated. David's lean little body in gray flannel jacket and shorts seemed to vanish under the glittering black fender of the car. The shriek of the brakes startled every person within a block; the driver jerked forward, there was a sudden harsh silence.

There stood David on the curb dusting the seat of his shorts; the car turned the corner.

"Hi! David," yelled the boy who had called him and the three of them laughed loudly and slapped each other on the back. The boys left on the island ran across too, laughing and shouting.

"Did you see that?" demanded the elderly man. "An inch more and he'd of been killed right in front of our eyes. And laughing about it! Listen to them, laughing their darn fool heads off."

"I'm all of a tremble," confessed the lady with the spotted veil. "I wish the street car'd come so I could sit down. Children don't realize—just to think—his poor mother—"

"Spanking is what they need," said the lady with the crocheted purse. Her hands were shaking. "Don't realize. How could they? Brought up to laugh at everything—listen to them. No sense, no respect, never serious." The three of them were united, maturity and common sense opposed to modern levity.

When the street car came, the elderly man helped both ladies on as though it was they who had just escaped injury. The three little boys ran back between the motor cars and crowded in just as the doors closed. The older people gave them severe looks and went to sit at the far end.

The three thin bodies pressed into one seat, the three caps bobbed close together.

"Dead!" one of the boys chanted in a low, exciting voice. "Here's the dead one. You might be dead now. That's what David is, dead."

"Sure, I'm dead. Dead David, that's me." His body had been begun on an ambitious plan with legs, so far, too long for his trunk and teeth too prominent for his small face.

AT THE other end of the car the lady with the veil was saying earnestly, "I feel so sorry for children nowdays. No real homes, nobody to take real care of them. No wonder they don't realize."

"I don't blame the parents entirely, the way some do," the other lady insisted. "They don't get a bringing up, but even children ought to have some sense. Even a child ought to know when it's been nearly killed and take it to heart a little bit. Even an animal can learn—"

"There's the daughter in the next apartment to ours getting a divorce," the man said bitterly. "About twenty-two and what does she care? Got a new fella on the string. They don't feel things the way we did, they can't be serious." He paused and said, "Irresponsible" loudly, as though the word explained everything. "Look at those boys laughing like it was the greatest joke ever." They looked resentfully at the knot of green caps.

"He had good brakes," David said, swinging his feet. "Boy, were his brakes good."

"Where'd you be now if they weren't, David?"

"How's it feel to be dead? You look all right, you look the same."

"It feels all right," David giggled. "I feel the same. Gee, did you hear his breaks squeal?" They looked at one another and laughed shrilly.

They all got off at the same stop. The three elderly people, taking leave like old friends, looked long and carefully at the spearhead of advancing motor cars and waited for them to pass. The three boys, led by David, flew across. But David's light brown eyes cast a hasty, measuring glance at the nearest car before, in a flash of bare knees and gray flannel, he led the others to the opposite sidewalk.

THE ROAD OUT OF THE WOOD

THE PM was talking in the House,
  Talking with all his might,
He did his very best to make
  Conversion smooth and bright,
And this was rather hard because
  It was an uphill fight.

The Opposition sulked a lot,
  And every mother's son
Thought he'd no business to be there
  After the war was won:
"It's very rude of him," they said,
  "To stay and spoil the fun!"

The PM and the Prices Chief
  Were walking on the sand,
They wept like anything to see
  Such shortages on hand:
"If they were only cleared away,"
  They said, "it would be grand!"

"The time has come," the PM said,
  "To take off price controls,
On shoes and skis and ceiling-racks,
  On carriages and rolls,
For we are being brought to book
  At by-election polls."

"But wait a bit," consumers cried,
  "Ere all our money's spent,
Shall we see then our prices rise,
  Or watch their glad descent?
Do what you like to landlords, but
  Let ceilings stay on rent!"

"I weep for you," the PM said,
  "I deeply sympathize."
With tears and sobs he started out
  To let the prices rise,
Holding his pocket-handkerchief
  Before his streaming eyes.

"It seems a shame," the PM said,
  "To play them such a trick,
After we've brought them out of war,
  To reconvert so quick!"
The Prices Chief said nothing but:
  "I think we've dropped a brick!"

RONALD HAMBLETON

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The Gallant Lady Again

By J. E. MIDDLETON

AS I was saying, when interrupted some three months ago, Cecilia Faraday lives on a pasture farm cherishing a husky herd of cattle, some prize sheep and a mass-meeting of chickens. It has been a dry time. Many of the farmers round and about have been drawing water from the better wells of the neighborhood. Not Cecilia. She has a deep artesian well and windmill.

But the lack of rain was in parallel with a lack of wind. A whiff or two towards sunset kept the troughs about half-full, and then for a week there wasn't a breath.

"I had to pump water for fifty head. Peavey the hired man wasn't feeling well. You see his rheumatism is peculiar. It's always worse in dry weather. That's one thing about Peavey; he's original. And sympathetic. More than once he said that it was too bad that I had to pump. Real sympathy too. He knows that a forty-foot driven well takes a lot of pumping—and sweating.

"But he can count eggs; a most useful accomplishment. And can he spot the cracked ones? He can; for with enough cracked ones he can go to the village and trade them with the butcher for thick steaks or perhaps a sirloin roast. That makes a nice change from boiled pickled pork or even chicken. Peavey doesn't care for chicken; too lady-like a food, he thinks. No body to it. But he will relent a bit if I have a couple of broilers fried in batter. It's a concession of course and I appreciate it."

Cecilia's mischievous eyes had a glint in them and I laughed.

"Come, come," she said, "we mustn't be frivolous." And then she laid back her head and her high soprano laugh recalled to me the vivid fact that once the old College of Music (under Torrington) gave her the highest grade of parchment approval as a singer. That paved the way for ten years of fervent activity as a concert soprano and teacher.

But now she is a cattle-person—though listening-in on Saturday afternoons to the Metropolitan and savoring the N.Y. Philharmonic on Sundays. She resumed her talk about the dry weather.

"One night a cloud appeared in the west and the probs were encouraging. Peavey's rheumatism seemed a little better. Then came the wind, so strong that it would have wrecked the windmill if I had put it in gear. And after that a dead calm. And Peavey's pains were on him again. Oh yes, I have a varied life, full of surprises.

"Did I ever tell you about Harry? I had four years of him, living in my cottage down by the road officially, but actually under my feet all the time. He was a bachelor and most distinguished."

"I suppose he had ideas—" I suggested.

"No doubt!" and there was a steel grimness in the answer that told much. "He died in that cottage and among his things was a complete file of invitations to the Hunt Club Ball and the Bachelors' Ball. Also an invitation to a garden party at Buckingham Palace and several to Rideau Hall. Packed in tissue paper was an evening suit (with tails), a white vest and an opera hat. He was well-born, you know, but scarcely well-bred. I'm afraid he looked upon the Scotch when it was yellow, also on the rye when it was red. Not that it affected him much save to loosen his tongue. He did his work well enough, but he had a lordly assumption of responsibility that was a little hard to bear.

"Buyers and stock men had a job to get near me. He had everything settled until I told him to get the hell out of here. I *had* to talk that way to him. It was the only conversation he could understand. And use. His talk was peppery, full of condiments. If a steer broke a fence-wire he embraced the opportunity with enthusiasm. There was blue air in that field for a week after."

"A remittance man?" I enquired.

"No, no! Straight Canadian, out of the top drawer. Lumber, originally. There are cousins of his in Ottawa this minute. Harry never said so, but to me the family name was a clue. I know Ottawa, you see. And he dropped hints, in spite of himself. 'Have nothing to do with relations,' he said to me one day. 'All they know is the price of deals. No taste, no delicacy!'

"But he had delicacy. Oh yes. One day a cousin of mine was here to dinner; a lady, not a bit like me, but full of fun. We had good times together, Kate and I. Harry was facing me across the table; Kate at the end, and I began to tease him about a fat girl on the next concession. I said that in all probability we would be losing Harry soon, as he had a roving eye turning towards the south-west.

"He was more dignified than usual. I suppose he had had a few. He straightened himself in his chair and said, 'Mrs. Faraday, you're a damn liar.' Kate got hysterics and I had to throw a dipper of water in her face. There's one thing about a stock farm; it isn't monotonous and it's not too solemn."

"Trees", by Jacques G. de Tonnancour, exhibited in the annual Montreal Contemporary Arts Exhibition. Thirty-year-old de Tonnancour is at present studying and painting in Brazil on a Quebec Government scholarship.

FOG

HERE is a mist
Thick as if you buried your head
In a chiffon scarf.
Muffled
Soft...
A white blur to the eyes.

Cars swim up out of the cloudiness.
People are dark surprises.

Softly your feet slip over the fallen leaves.
"SSSSSssssssshhhh", they say.

Every man is alone in a white world
Touched with quiet.
Every man is alone.

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LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

Britain's Cheap Money Policy Permanent

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

A fundamental change in the functions of the British banking system occurred last year. Deposits increased by more than 14 per cent, but the expansion of resources, instead of building up industry, has greatly added to the banks' effectiveness as financiers to the Government.

The cornerstone of Treasury policy at the moment is cheap money, says Mr. Marston. If no serious risks are taken in the coming months, danger of inflation can be considered to have passed, and thereafter cheap money will be used quite freely as a stimulant to trade.

London.

THE latest set of analyzed British bank advances showed a further rise of £52 million, to £961 million, and this figure consisting mainly of loans to industry and trade is near the highest level ever recorded.

More significant, however, than the fact that it is near the old record is the fact that it has failed to establish new ones, for industry has a huge task of reconversion to carry through, and at much enhanced prices. Apart from retail trade, the only branches of activity requiring appreciably increased financing in the three months to mid-November were food, drink, and tobacco, and engineering. Over a wide range of trade and industry the banks are playing a less, not a more, important part.

The past year has seen a deeper fundamental change in the functions of the British banking system than has ever occurred before. Deposits in the 12 months to November increased by more than 14 per cent, far above any previous levels, to more than £5½ thousand million.

The expansion of resources, instead of going to build up industry, has greatly added to the banks' effectiveness as financiers to the Government. Their two largest items on the assets side are investments, shown in the latest figures at the phenomenally high total of £1,410 million for the 11 London clearing banks—representing mostly holdings of Government stock; and Treasury deposit receipts, a medium of short-term financing developed during the war and still accounting for £1,628 million. Through these and other means the banks have diverted a steadily-increasing proportion of their resources to Government use, until financing of industry has become a secondary consideration.

There is a clause in the Bank of England Act which hints rather than positively states that the joint-stock banks, though not, like the Bank of England, nationalized, are obliged to conform with Treasury policy. They could, for instance, be directed to favor applications for accommodation from the basic industries, though some inessential enterprise might be on purely financial grounds a better proposition.

Part of Mechanism

The banks are not, in a true sense, independent institutions at all, but an integral part of the nation's financial mechanism. Many people regret the fact, but, regrettable or not, it is hardly surprising, in view of the importance of the banks' activities in a developed economy. The British banks have not, it is true, committed themselves so deeply in industrial enterprises or real estate as have the Continental or U.S. banks, but, nevertheless, if economic policy is to be directed the banks have obviously to be brought into line with any policy.

The cornerstone of monetary policy at present is cheap money, and the preponderance of Treasury assets in the joint-stock banks' resources shows that they have supported that policy without stint.

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Socialism vs. Free Enterprise

By P. M. RICHARDS

MOST Canadians who had only raised their eyebrows at Britain's nationalization of the Bank of England and the coal mines and plans to take over the railways, were astonished when they read recently that Mr. Attlee's Government now proposes to nationalize the land itself. That is, the land-reform bill introduced by Britain's Minister of Town and Country Planning will take from landowners throughout Britain the right to enjoy the fruits of increment in land values resulting from improvements, and will, in the words of Minister Lewis Silkin, leave the landowner "merely the right to use his land for its existing purpose." An Englishman's house is his castle? Not any more!

If Britain's present Parliament stays for its full term, the next general election is three and a half years off. At the rate the socialization program is proceeding, the people will have had ample experience of it when they next go to the polls, but current public-opinion tests indicate that a considerable majority favors it now. The degree of success or non-success attending the British program is obviously of vast concern to Canada and the rest of the world, not only because of trade and political relationships but also for its influence on the course of socialism everywhere. Conversely, the progress of socialism in Britain will be influenced, perhaps decisively, by the level of prosperity and employment over the next few years in the United States and Canada, with their relatively "free-enterprise" economies. The system which seems to work best in the years immediately ahead may prevail for the next generation or two.

Place Security Before Progress

The war has given the people of Britain and Western Europe a new sense of values. Their greatest urge today is for security, which they feel can only be achieved by collective action, through governments whose functions have necessarily been expanded as a result of the devastations and dislocations of war. Hence the trend to socialization. According to W. Averell Harriman, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, it is now widely thought in England that opportunity and progress should be secondary to stability. Many Britons, he said, freely admit that their socialistic plans may not result in as rapid progress as under the U.S. system of free enterprise, but they point to the instability of the U.S. system and its occasional depressions. While no one in Britain is prepared consciously to give up personal freedoms that are traditionally British, there is a tendency to accept some loss of economic opportunity for the individual in the hope of attaining collective security.

Britain and Western Europe realize that what happens in the United States will vitally affect their own economies. They recognize that it would be difficult to attain stability in their own countries unless there is stability in the United States. They need U.S. aid in reconstruction and realize that world trade, which is so important to them, can be expanded to the extent needed only if the U.S. plays a leading role.

Harriman said that coming home to the United States (he was formerly ambassador to Russia), he found that Americans were clearly unwilling to make the choice now being made in Europe, to trade opportunity for security. But, while the U.S. had developed a remarkable productive ability, it was a fact that it had not achieved a reasonable degree of economic stability. Said Harriman: "It is clearly a challenge to the present generation to develop within the framework of our free society and our system of free enterprise a stable economy that gives both security and a high expanding standard of living to all our people."

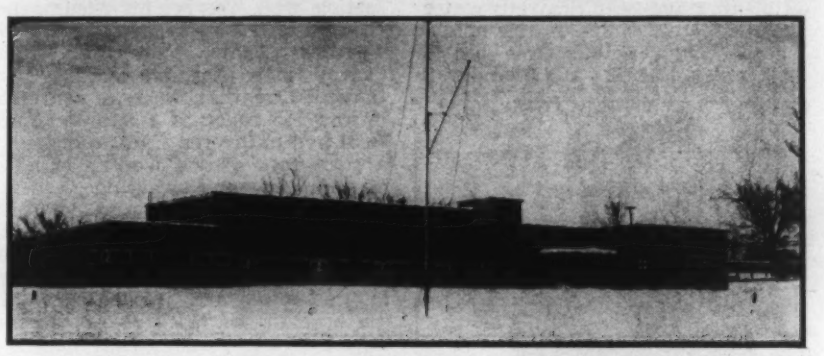
U.S. Has Ability and Resources

The United States has the ability and resources to accomplish this, he said. The scientific knowledge and engineering techniques developed during the war have greatly increased U.S. potentialities. But science and engineering directed only to production would not solve the social problems. In the past, production has been checked by inability to find markets despite actual need for the goods. "If we are successful in attaining stability with free enterprise, our success will have great influence on the course of events in other countries," he said. "It would be an incitement to the peoples of other countries to retain the maximum of the values of free enterprise and personal freedom." It should be possible to avoid serious depressions, he said. Among the tools in the government kit were fiscal and monetary policies — the power to set tax rates, prevent excesses of credit expansion and contraction, and determine the volume and timing of government expenditures for needed public works. Social security programs would also exert a stabilizing influence on business activity.

But government could not and should not attempt to do it all. Individual groups must share responsibility and show greater knowledge of where their real interest lay. The U.S. must accept more goods and services from other countries, encourage private investment abroad, and pursue international policies designed to promote the prosperity of other countries. With its new economic powers, the U.S. has a unique opportunity to help other countries to help themselves.

"A prosperous world is the best assurance of a peaceful world" said Harriman. And also, we may be sure, the best insurance against our own socialization.

Red Cross Lodge for Sunnybrook Patients Opens Next Thursday



The new Red Cross Lodge, completed at a cost of $225,000, for use of convalescent patients at the Sunnybrook Hospital, contains a lounge, games room, reading and writing room, canteen, tuck shop and kitchen, as well as 13 bedrooms to accommodate out-of-town relatives of very sick patients; 400 Red Cross volunteers will man the canteen in 21 shifts.

The large lounge has yellow walls, and willow green and flame leather furniture. A tunnel connects the lodge with the hospital, so that . . .

. . . Sunnybrook inmates can enjoy its amenities whatever the weather.

Games room has shuffle-board, ping-pong, etc, and a radio-record player. Left above, Mrs. V. A. Hooper, Chairman of the Lodge, and Mrs. E. A. Rolph. Red Cross Juniors of Leaside Schools have donated a piano.

(*Continued from Page* 34)

Time and again it has been necessary to finance Government Departments in their support of the gilt-edged market, when the volume of sales from the public or from companies has necessitated purchasing Government bonds by the Departments.

How far the banks' own purchases of Government stock has been in accordance with official wishes, how far dictated by the need to earn more than the exceptionally low rates prevailing in the money market, is a matter for conjecture; in any case, the cheap-money drive has left the institutions with little alternative to a policy of broadening investments, ultimately, of course, extending the benefits of cheap money beyond the range of the Treasury by pressing up ordinary share prices and enabling industrial enterprises to issue new capital on favorable terms.

The machinery for creating new money through the banks is now firmly established, and it seems unlikely that the present year will see a reversal. Britain's monetary system is still expansionary, although the war, the immediate cause of its swelling, is now well past. There were periods in 1946 when the possibilities looked dangerous, but monetary developments have kept within expansionary bounds, not broken out into recognizable inflation.

If no serious risks are taken in the coming months, the inflationary danger can be considered to have passed. Thereafter, cheap money is evidently going to be used fairly freely as a stimulant to trade.

There is obviously no intent to let-up on the cheap-money policy, and the expansion of the banks' resources may, therefore, be expected to continue, though probably not so fast as last year. Industry may require larger sums for short-term financing for some while yet; but the additions to the banks' resources will certainly not be absorbed by industrial borrowers.

As more industries are nationalized the field for development by private enterprise will narrow, and the banks will, inevitably, become still more closely integrated in the financial system of the Treasury.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Base Metals Companies Provide Increase in 1946 Dividends

By JOHN M. GRANT

CANADIAN metal mines to the end of 1946 had paid shareholders a grand total of over $1,628,000,000 in dividends, of which some $77,379,000 was last year's payments. This was an increase of approximately $1,729,000 from the $75,650,000 returned in the previous year and the advance was entirely due to the greater distributions by the base metals companies. Gold mining dividends amounted $18,705,000, a decline of about $1,640,000, while base metal dividends increased around $3,061,000, to a total of $57,049,000. All records were smashed in the year 1941 when in excess of $108,561,000 was disbursed. The downtrend that set in the following year continued until last year when the base metal group proved the saving factor.

•

A new dividend payer in the base metal group in 1946 was Normetal, which made its initial payment of 10 cents a share. Outstanding was the increase in Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company's rate to $3.25 per share as against $2.50 the previous year. This month smelters will make a half-yearly return, based on last year's earnings, of $1.25, plus $1 per share. Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting advanced its fourth quarterly payment from 50 cents to 75 cents, and the distribution of 65 cents by Amulet Dufault was a gain of five cents. International Nickel and Noranda payments were unchanged from 1945, while declines were shown by Waite Amulet and Sherritt Gordon. Although declines were general in the gold section Matachewan Consolidated, Berens River and Young Davidson rejoined the dividend paying ranks. Belleterre Quebec and Paymaster increased their rates, while Buffalo Ankerite, Broulan, Negus and Siscoe Gold failed to take any action during the 12 months.

•

Base metal issues were outstanding among the mining stocks in 1946 on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Mining stocks, generally, suffered their sharpest and most sustained reaction since the latter part of 1943. Volume of trading was considerably under that of the previous year. Marked strength was apparent during the early part of the year, but labor trouble, unsettled world affairs and loss of the 10 per cent exchange premium reversed the upward trend, although this was again apparent toward the close of the period. While the base metal shares declined sharply from their early peaks, they again advanced smartly in recent months, finishing in many cases with good net gains. In the gold section of the list ground was lost by all the senior issues. Only two producing companies, Chesterville and Negus, finished the year with gains. Some of the developing issues were also higher in reflection of operating progress.

•

Shares of Lake Rowan (1945) Mines were a recent listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The company owns 42 claims in Todd township, Red Lake area, and has an authorized capitalization of 3,500,000 shares of $1 par value, of which 2,724,575 are outstanding. Preparations are being made to equip the property with a mining plant and reopen the underground workings. Power is expected to be available next summer. Diamond drilling on the easterly extension of the area developed by previous operators has indicated a length of 500 feet carrying numerous quartz veins yielding medium to high grade values. Four of these veins are apparently continuous for lengths of 300 to 500 feet and will be developed underground. Interesting values have also been obtained on the Creek zone which has been tested along a length of 3,000 feet. Further drilling is being done here to outline possibilities.

•

Several outside properties are under examination and development by San Antonio Gold Mines, Manitoba gold producer, and it has just announced its intention of putting down a shaft on one of these. The new gold prospect is located about 10 miles northeast of the main mine, and surface work and diamond drilling has given promising results. It is the intention to develop it down to 200 feet at least in 1947. The discovery was made early in 1946 by Rice Gold Prospecting Syndicate and San Antonio optional control. The No. 1 surface showing is 200 feet long and averages two ounces of gold across 12 inches, with both ends open. Several other surface showings have been disclosed. A company known as "The Jeep Gold Mine Limited", has been formed with Manitoba charter and capitalization of 3,000,000 shares. For the money expended to date and at such time as

(*Continued on Page* 39)

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

K.D.F., Niagara Falls, Ont.—Reflecting increased sales and earnings, declaration of an interim dividend of 30 cents a share on the capital stock of CHATEAU GAI WINES LTD. brings disbursements for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1947, to 70 cents a share, compared with 25 cents a share in each of the two preceding fiscal years. The dividend is payable Jan. 27 to shareholders of record Jan. 18, 1947. In June, 1946, a dividend of 25 cents and a bonus of 15 cents a share were paid. Sales in the current fiscal year are substantially above the same period last year, and with the present volume of business continuing earnings for the year ending April 30 next are expected to be about $1 a share, compared with 52 cents a share, including refundable, for the year ended April 30, 1946.

A. L. T., Shawinigan Falls, Que.—An inactive property is still held by HALLIWELL GOLD MINES in the Sudbury district. You are undoubtedly aware it sold its Beauchastel township, Quebec, property to Abenakis Mines for 800,000 pooled shares. Since June, 1945, over 21,000 feet of diamond drilling has been completed on this property, and I understand that while considerable mineralization with some values was encountered results generally were inconclusive and disappointing. I believe some further work is planned for the spring. The company's balance sheet as of April 30, 1946, disclosed current assets of around $2,850 as against current liabilities of $10,000. Investments, with a book value of $77,344 were reported, while investments in and advances to other companies amounted to over $85,000.

F. M. S., Sudbury, Ont.—The usual February bonus on the common stock of ZELLER'S LIMITED this year will be increased to 25 cents a share from the 20 cents a share which has been distributed in February of each year since 1942. It is payable, along with the regular quarterly of 25 cents a share, raised in May of 1946 from 20 cents, on Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 15. This larger extra and the current quarterly rate suggest total disbursements on the common stock for the current year of $1.25 a share, the heaviest annual payment on this issue on record, and it reflects the growth in the company's sales and profits which for the year ended Jan. 31, 1946, attained all-time highs.

J. E. B., Dartmouth, N.S.—In addition to properties in Harker township, Lightning River area, and in the Yellowknife district, GREENLEE MINES still retains its ground (eight patented claims) in Greenlaw township, Swayze area. I understand further diamond drilling is planned for this property for the coming season. Diamond drilling of

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

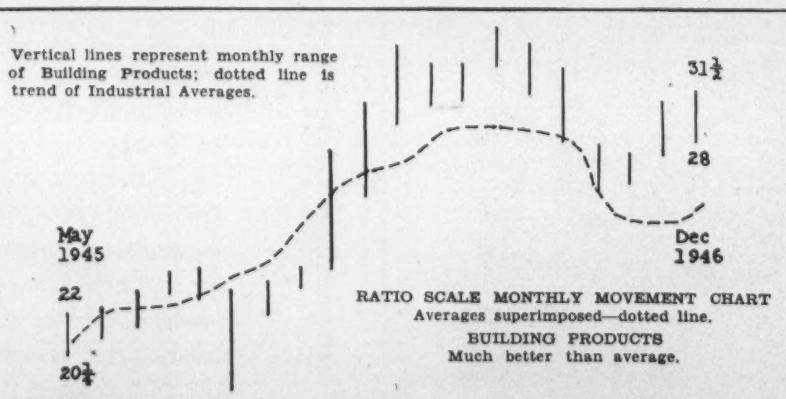
1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

BUILDING PRODUCTS LTD.

			Averages		Bldg. Prod.	
PRICE 31 Dec 46	— $32.25					
YIELD	— 3.0%	Last 1 month	Up	3.8%	Up	13.1%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 143	Last 12 months	Up	.4%	Up	31.6%
GROUP	— "A"	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	212.0%
FACTORS	—Neutral-Plus	1946 decline	Down	19.6%	Down	32.8%



RATIO SCALE MONTHLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed—dotted line.
BUILDING PRODUCTS
Much better than average.

SUMMARY: In our last analysis of Building Products (June 1946) it was stated that there were several features that appealed to the conservative type of investor. It was given a rating of Neutral-Plus. The action of the stock in the meantime has been extremely satisfactory in view of the particularly wide sell-off in the general market.

The shares of this company do not afford a very good yield for the investor who is seeking income from his common stock investments, but the continued rise in the Investment Index leads to the belief that further dividend increases may be looked for in the future.

The company manufactures and deals in roofing, wallboard, building papers, etc. and it is not difficult to foresee a demand for these products at a good rate for some considerable time. It is believed the stock is a purchase on any recessions in the general market. It is still rated Neutral-Plus and is eligible for Insurance Company investments.

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YELLOWKNIFE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW FOR 1946-1947

A resumé of development work already completed and work planned for the following Yellowknife Gold Mining Companies:

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GIANT
SALMITA

ADMIRAL
ALCAN
ALPHA
AMY
ANDREW
ANDY
ARCTIC
ATLAS
AURIGA
AURORA
BEAUCAMP
BEAURIV
BELLE-BRY
BERYLACA
BILOXI
BLADE
BOISE
BOWIE
BRAVO
BRUIN
BURGESS
CABALA
CABOT
CALIFORNIA
CAPTAIN
CARDINAL
CASSIDY
CAVAN
CHALKIS
CHARM
CIRCLE
CONALDON
CONJO
DALLAS
DEB
DOLPHIN
DORIS
DRAKE
DUNN
EMERALD
ESKIMO PETE
FAIRBANKS
FLEETWOOD
FORBES
FORTUNE
FREDERICK
GOLDPAC
GOLDRICH
GOTHAM
GREAT

AURLANDO
BEAULIEU
LEXINDIN
INDIAN LAKE

HOMER
HUB
HUHILL
JENSEN
JEPH
JACKNIFE
KAMLAC
KARAT
KIMBERLEY
LASALLE
LEADER
LODESTAR
LUCILLE
LUNDAY
LUZON
LYNX
MARBEAU
MASSIVE
MEEWOOD
MERINO
MIDAS
MIRACLE
MOHER
NIB
ORACLE
ORO
PARTRIDGE
PAYNE
PENGUIN
PENSIVE
PET
PORTLAND
PRIMUS
QUEBEC
QUEST
QUYTANGLE
QUYTA
RANDALL
REGINA
SAMAR
SLEMON
SNOWDEN
SOVEREIGN
SUNSET
TANAUR
TARTAN
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the Pool group, adjoining north of Athona Mines (1937) holdings in the Morris - Giauque area, Yellowknife, is officially stated to have indicated that this group is the most promising held by Greenlee. Some trenching and diamond drilling is scheduled this year for the Harker township property. Insufficient work has been completed to determine the value of the property held at Johnston Lake area, Yellowknife. As at Sept. 30, 1946, the company had current assets of $18,000, against current liabilities of $577. A stock interest is held in Athona Mines and Northland Mines.

M. H. D., Beamsville, Ont.—The operating statement of SAWYER-MASSEY LTD. for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1946, shows a net loss of $11,142 after providing for depreciation, bond interest and moving expense, and after taking advantage of the recoverable income tax provision in applying the gross operating loss against the prior year's profit. That compares with net operating profit of $331,913 for the year to Sept. 30, 1945, after selling and administrative expenses. Current assets of $493,886 compare with $1,155,375, while current liabilities of $85,138 compare with $743,370, leaving working capital of $408,748, compared with $412,005. G. W. Wigle, chairman of the board, says that the renegotiation of war contracts has been completed and a settlement made which has been reflected in the deficit account. The company's operations have been moved to the new location at Barton St. W., Hamilton, in a building leased from Hamilton Bridge Co. Ltd.

J. C. W., Winnipeg, Man.—I regard the possibilities of CHIMO GOLD MINES as quite interesting. The company was formed to develop a group of 25 claims, 1,000 acres in Vauquelin township, Quebec, to which have since been added a group of five claims, 200 acres, in Louvicourt township, Quebec, and a group of nine claims, approximately 360 acres, in the O'Sullivan Lake area, Ontario, adjoining Osulake Mines on the northeast. So far work has been mainly concentrated on the original ground in Vauquelin township, and preparations are underway for sinking a shaft to explore at depth the large zone indicated by diamond drilling. Over 20,000 feet of diamond drilling has been completed and the main zone indicated for a length of 800 feet, which is open at both ends. Width varies anywhere from 20 to 60 feet. An exceptionally high proportion of the holes showed visible gold. While it is difficult to establish an average for the zone as a whole, but including free gold, it is assumed a grade of $8 over a mining width is a reasonable estimate. New possibilities for finding ore have recently been established some 800 feet south of the main zone, as well as at 1,200 feet, and drilling is being carried out throughout the winter on these zones.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Up or Down?

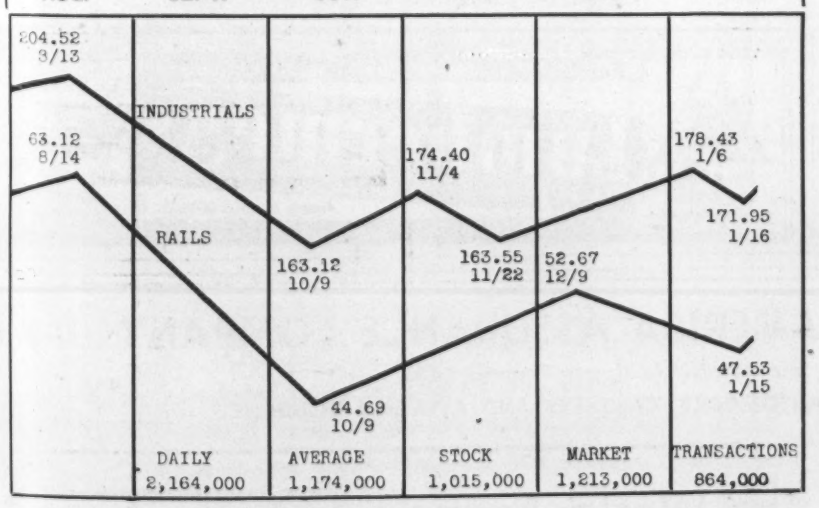
BY HARUSPEX

The LONG-TERM N.Y. STOCK MARKET TREND: While the decline of the past several months has gone some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. The September/October bottoms established a base out of which a minimum intermediate recovery has been achieved. Barring major adverse labor troubles, further intermediate advance is not to be ruled out over the month or two ahead—see below.

These Forecasts have expressed the viewpoint from week to week in this column that evidence is not present that the underlying trend of the market has reversed to an upward direction. Until such assurance is present, the probability of new low prices in stocks, as an eventual contingency, must be kept in mind. Meanwhile, beginning in September, the probability of an intermediate rally in the market was pointed out, such rally being representative of the countermovement that sometimes interrupts a major trend. Basis for the assumption of a rally was the extent to which the market seemed to have temporarily overdiscounted the anticipated business troubles, and also favorable news occurring around bottom levels.

Subsequently, that is, from mid-October into the current month, the market has rallied, to be followed last week by a cancellation of about one-half that advance. Since the October/January rally achieved price levels that satisfied minimum technical requirements, there is the possibility that the intermediate recovery that we had anticipated is now ended and that the market is now resuming a major downward trend. If such proves the case and if the market, over the next two to four months, moved to the 135/145 level on the Dow-Jones industrial average, we would be inclined to regard such a development constructively, from the buying standpoint. We are not so sure, however, that the intermediate rally, despite last week's decline, has ended. Previous comment allowed for some January weakness and it seems a little early to positively assume that rally to maximum technical limits (185/190) is not to be ultimately achieved.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Prospects for 1947

Our New Bond List includes comments on the business and financial prospects for 1947, together with a diversified list of Canadian Security Offerings.

Early in each year it is advisable for individual investors to review their security holdings with a view to improvement. Our representatives are always glad to discuss investment problems and telephone or mail enquiries will receive prompt attention

Copies of this New Bond List will be forwarded upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Winnipeg TORONTO Vancouver
Ottawa Montreal New York Victoria
London, Eng. Hamilton Kitchener London, Ont.

"Selectivity and Growth Stocks"

The shares of certain companies in growing industries such as plastics and chemicals, offer attractive possibilities for capital appreciation. Our monthly bulletin "Selectivity and Growth Stocks" discusses the subject in some detail. Write for a copy.

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SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 8

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable March 15, 1947, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on February 15, 1947. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.
Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, January 15, 1947

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Class "A" Shares
Without Nominal or Par Value
Dividend No. 11

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Seventy-five Cents (75c) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Class "A" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable February 25, 1947, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on February 1, 1947. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.
Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, January 15, 1947

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The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 238

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (twenty cents per share) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1947.

By order of the Board.
JAMES MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., January 14, 1947.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Problem of Adjusting Insurance in U.S. to New Status as Commerce

By GEORGE GILBERT

In order to avoid federal as well as state regulation of the business, the insurance industry in the United States is faced with the problem of establishing state supervision on such an adequate and efficient basis that there will be no justification for federal intervention in this field.

Under its new status as commerce, insurance is subject to federal laws relating to interstate commerce, but by reason of a moratorium certain federal laws are at present applicable to the insurance business. They become applicable after Jan. 1, 1948, to the extent that the business is not then regulated by state law.

BOTH in Canada and the United States the insurance business has been developed to its present size and high state of efficiency under the private enterprise competitive system. In the United States the business is now taking steps to adjust itself to its new status as commerce and interstate commerce, because as such it becomes subject to federal as well as state laws. Hitherto the supervision and regulation of insurance has been carried on exclusively by the several states. A decision by the U.S. Supreme Court that insurance is commerce, and when transacted across state lines is interstate commerce, has brought about this change in its status.

However, under moratorium legislation enacted by Congress, known as Public Law 15, certain laws are not applicable to the insurance business until Jan. 1, 1948, except that the Sherman anti-trust law is now in full force and effect as to insurance transactions if boycott, coercion or intimidation, or agreement to boycott, coerce or intimidate, is involved. After Jan. 1, 1948, the Sherman Act, the Federal Trade Commission Act, etc., "shall be applicable to insurance to the extent that such business is not regulated by state law." That is the situation which confronts those engaged in the insurance business across the line.

What has to be Solved

Thus, if federal regulation in addition to state regulation is to be avoided, the insurance industry in cooperation with the state authorities must solve the problem of establishing state supervision on such a firm basis of adequacy and efficiency that there will be no justification for the application of these federal laws to insurance after Jan. 1, 1948. It appears that insurance men generally are strongly in favor of state rather than federal regulation of their business, on the ground that centralization of such power at Washington would be a threat to the continued existence of insurance as a private competitive enterprise.

There is no doubt that the task of meeting the existing requirements is by no means a simple one. It is not enough, as one expert observer has pointed out, that each state adequately supervise the companies operating within its borders. All states must so gear their legislation that "commerce in insurance can be transacted across state lines with a minimum of interference by special or conflicting requirements and trade barriers of all kinds must be eliminated to the greatest extent consistent with the safety of policyholders in the respective states."

Should these principles be disregarded and conflicting laws be enacted by the states, with the result that the cost of insurance to policyholders is increased, or the element of free competition between local and out-of-state companies be removed, Congress, under its power to regulate interstate commerce, might well take steps by legislation to occupy parts of the field which it has by Public Law 15 declared should continue within the field of supervision open to the states.

At the December meeting of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, composed of the government supervisory officials of the various states, a report was submitted by the chairman of the Committee on Rates and Rate Regulation, approving a draft of proposed legislation as a satisfactory method of regulating certain activities in the accident and health insurance business. It provides for the filing with the State Insurance Commissioner of all policy forms, endorsements, etc., as well as premium rates. It also contains a provision enabling the Insurance Commissioner to disapprove any policy provision or provisions which are unjust, unfair, inequitable, misleading, deceptive, or which encourage misrepresentation of such policy.

As a result of studies of the Clayton Act, the Robinson-Patman Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act, the committee reported that it had received an opinion holding that provisions of the Clayton Act prohibiting so called "tying contracts," that is, agreements under which a buyer agrees not to use the goods of a competitor, does not apply to an agreement whereby an insurance company agrees to accept unprofitable business from an agent only if it receives an amount of profitable business. The opinion, it was pointed out, is supported by many citations of federal court decisions.

With respect to the Robinson-Patman Act, the troublesome feature of which is a provision prohibiting the payment (or receipt) of commissions to brokers by the seller, the committee reported that there is a doubt as to the applicability of the law to the insurance business, the doubt being based on a question as to whether insurance falls within the category of "goods, wares or commodities."

Insurance Brokers

It has been recommended by the group of insurance men, called the All-Industry Committee, representing the insurance business as a whole, that in order to eliminate all doubts every state whose laws recognize insurance brokers should add an amendment specifically authorizing insurers to pay commissions to such producers. To protect the business further against other provisions of this Act, there should also be adequate anti-discrimination provisions inserted in rating laws, or enacted as independent statutes where no rating laws exist. There should likewise be satisfactory anti-rebate laws. These recommendations received the approval of the Insurance Commissioners' committee and were recommended to the states for adoption.

Much attention was devoted by the Insurance Commissioners' committee to the Federal Trade Commission Act, and its unanimous opinion was that the regulation of unfair acts and practices in the insurance business should not be left with the Federal Trade Commission in Washington. Two alternative methods of dealing with this problem were regarded with favor by the committee. In both alternatives, unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts and practices are prohibited. The general idea of both is based upon the so-called definitive approach, namely, to enumerate specific unfair acts and practices in the business which are generally known. It was recognized, however, that the enumeration of specific acts and practices would not completely cover the field, and that provision had to

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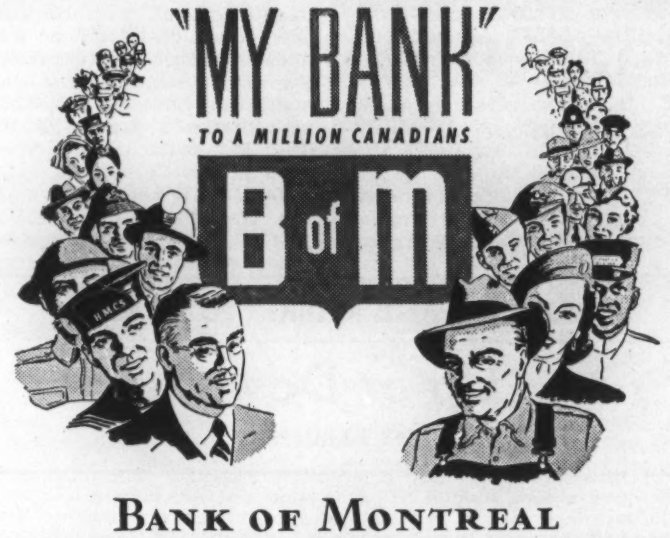

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is hereby given that The Dominion Fire Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C 1079 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of GUARANTEE INSURANCE and THEFT INSURANCE, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

R. H. L. MASSIE, President.

EXPORT

We have recently established offices to handle the Canadian activities of HERMAN HOLLANDER INC., one of the leading New York export-import houses. HERMAN HOLLANDER INC., maintains directly-controlled Associate Companies in Argentina, England, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Palestine, and New-Zealand, and expects to open offices in the very near future in Belgium, Switzerland, China, Australia, and South Africa. In countries where Associate Companies are not maintained we have agents of proven reliability.

We are now seeking Canadian Commodities to offer for export . . . primary products of all types, foodstuffs, textiles, etc., and manufactured articles competitively priced and possessing potential good export markets. WE BUY TO OUR OWN ACCOUNT . . . SUBSTANTIAL FINANCING IS AVAILABLE. In particular (although not essential) exclusive agencies are solicited for our Associate Companies. We will work on long-range plans.

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FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 1945

Assets $8,993,461

Liabilities to the Public $4,755,524

Capital $750,000

Surplus above Capital $3,487,937

Losses paid since organization $87,768,985

Head Office — TORONTO

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be made for an omnibus section to cover unenumerated acts and practices.

There is a difference in the two methods in the following respects: One plan follows the procedure outlined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, and empowers Insurance Commissioner, after a hearing, to determine unfair acts and practices other than those specifically enumerated and to issue cease and desist orders as to all unfair practices whether enumerated or not. Under the alternative plan, the power to make adjudication as to unfair acts and practices and to issue cease and desist orders in connection therewith is given to the courts through the medium of the attorney-general.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to get a report on the Northwestern National Insurance Company. Is it regularly licensed in this country, and, if so, what are its assets and liabilities in Canada? Is it an old-established company, and is it safe to do business with? How about collection of claims here?

—J. K. H., Windsor, Ont.

Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with Canadian head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1869, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1912. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders. At December 31, 1945, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were $315,215, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $174,809, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $140,406. Its total income in Canada in 1945 was $160,651, while its total expenditures in this country amounted to $150,448. The company is in a strong financial position, and is safe to do business with. All claims are readily collectable.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

a total of $550,000 has been provided for the development of and equipment of the property, San Antonio will receive 75% interest in the company, shares to be taken down pro rata as funds are provided. The vendors receive 25% of the shares.

•

With arrangement of finances an extensive program of exploration and development is planned by Teddy Bear Valley Mines, one of the early pioneers in the Lightning River area, on the eastern extension of the Porcupine belt. Forty patented claims, in one group, are owned by the company in the north part of Harker and Holloway townships. The Porcupine break has been indicated traversing the Teddy Bear group for some 11,000 feet. Some of the most spectacular free gold showings in the area were reported from this property. Sufficient work has not been done to define actual orebodies and a large amount of diamond drilling will be necessary to thoroughly test the long length of favorable structure. A shaft was sunk to 330 feet about 12 years ago and some lateral work done on two levels. So far financing has been done privately and no shares of the company are outstanding to the public.

•

A new flotation mill, with an initial capacity of 50 to 60 tons per day, has been purchased by Dentonia Mines, with properties near Greenwood, B.C., following the recommendation of Dr. Victor Dolmage, consulting geologist. Preliminary work for installation of this unit is under way with provision being made to increase the capacity of the mill at a later date. A block of 250,000 shares has been sold for $55,000 and options granted on an additional 200,000 shares for $65,000.

•

The 20 most active mining stocks in 1946 on the Toronto Stock Exchange were Beaulieu, Astoria, Sherritt Gordon, Aubelle, Pen-Rey, Lapaska, Joliet-Quebec, Heva, Donalda, Denison, Eldona, Osisko, Aumaque, Rush Lake, McMarmac, Armistice, Buffalo Red Lake, Arntfield, Goldvue

(*Continued on Page* 40)

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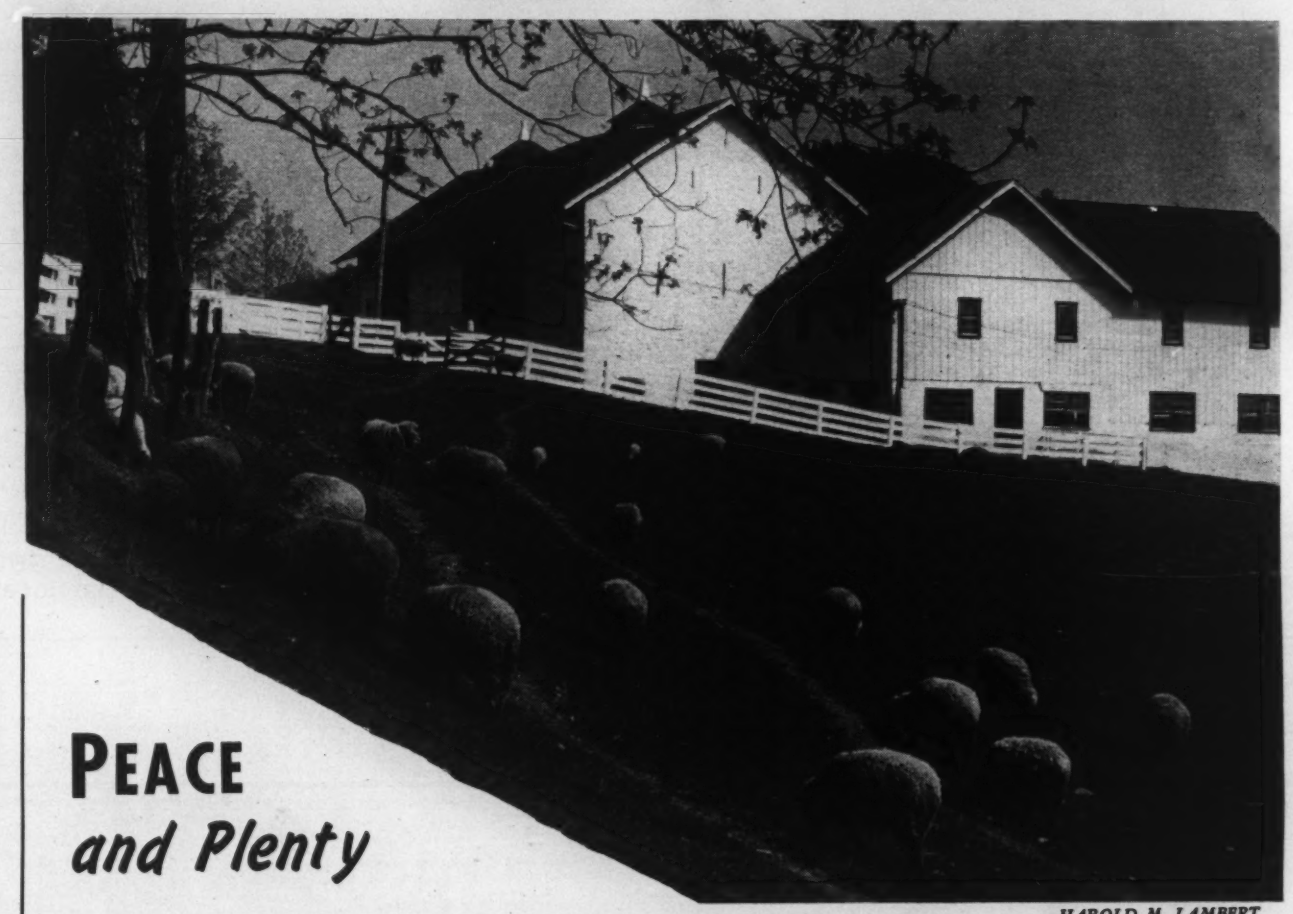
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA



PEACE *and Plenty*

—HAROLD M. LAMBERT

HERE, at your door, lies a land of peace and plenty—the rich and productive farm land of Canada.

Over a great part of the rest of the globe, war has wrecked farm equipment and buildings, killed off live stock and poultry, ravaged the fields, ruined farm plans, lowered farm efficiency. But not here.

Here, war and its aftermath have left no wounds, no scars. The fields remain productive. Live stock and poultry holdings and output continue far above their prewar level. Equipment is being steadily improved. Plans are expanded, more ambitious. Management efficiency is at its all-time high.

In each of the past three years, cash income of Canadian farmers has more than doubled that of 1939. Continuing world demand for food, reflected in long-term contracts so large that we can scarcely fill them, ensures that this higher income will continue. The revolution in management which stepped up output so impressively will also continue, and gather force.

Here is a great market and a great opportunity for the firms which see and seize it . . . the firms which look beyond the present to the future. It's a reservoir of sales which many businesses have scarcely begun to tap; and its richest rewards will flow, in the future, to those businesses which do their spadework **now**.

What is the Canadian farm family buying? Where does it do its buying? What brands does it prefer? What is its income? What are its savings? What are the facts about this important factor in every Canadian business? Agricultural Press Association surveys have uncovered, and continue to uncover, many facts about the Canadian farm market . . . significant facts. We will gladly supply them. They are yours for the asking.

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Company Reports

Canada Life

IN its 100th annual report, covering the transactions for 1946, the Canada Life Assurance Company makes it quite evident that though now a centenarian it is still growing in business and financial strength at a greater rate and is distributing larger amounts in benefits to policyholders than ever before. Last year payments to policyholders and beneficiaries amounted to $24,957,712, of which sum $15,538,594 was paid to living policyholders, compared with $24,275,215 in 1945, of which $15,306,997 went to living policyholders. Business in force at the end of 1946 passed the billion mark and was as follows: Assurances, $1,002,130,754 (compared with $920,473,199 at end of 1945); maturity benefits under retirement income bonds not yet matured, $96,764,876 (compared with $89,609,648 at end of 1945); reserve value of immediate and vested annuity contracts, $34,179,206 (compared with $32,840,482 at end of 1945). New paid-for assurances in 1946 totalled $104,799,772, compared with $91,465,986 in 1945. Total net receipts were $50,916,194, compared with $48,296,985 in 1945. Assets amounted to $349,748,578 at the end of 1946, compared with $334,508,795 at the end of 1945. Policy liabilities amounted to $297,504,432, compared with $284,705,758 at the end of 1945. Total liabilities arising from policy and other contracts were $325,441,572, showing that the surplus funds, special reserves, paid up capital and shareholders' funds amounted to $24,307,006 at the end of 1946, compared with $22,348,709 at the end of 1945. The unassigned surplus was $11,129,048, compared with $10,048,099 at the end of 1945.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 39)

and Duvay. Trading ranged all the way from 11,004,725 shares in Beaulieu to 3,155,005 in Duvay. The first mentioned nine stocks all had trading in excess of 5,000,000 shares. Out of 289 mining issues dealt in, 44 stocks advanced, 252 declined and four closed unchanged. Fifty new mining stocks were listed on the exchange, as compared with 75 in the previous 12 months. One stock was withdrawn and a number of others replaced by shares of a succeeding company.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 335

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st January, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 14th January, 1947.

LANGLEY'S LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of $2.00 per share on the seven per-cent (7) Preference shares of the company, has been declared, payable on February 11th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 4th, 1947.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of $3.00 per share on the Seven per-cent (7) Preference shares of the company, has been declared, (subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board), payable in four quarterly instalments of 75c each, on March 11th, June 11th, September 11th and December 11th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 4th, June 4th, September 4th and December 4th, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

N. W. WHEATLEY,
Secretary.

Toronto, January 21st, 1947.

CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Toronto, Canada, January 22nd, 1947.

To the Shareholders:

Your Directors present herewith a statement of the affairs and financial position of your Company for the fiscal year ended October 31st, 1946.

The most important developments of the year were the bringing into production of additional capacity at O'Keefe's Victoria Street plant in Toronto and the Carling plant at Waterloo, and the completion of the main plant of Victory Mills Limited, Toronto.

The plants of your Canadian subsidiaries were operated at full capacity throughout the year. Operations of your subsidiary, Brewing Corporation of America, Cleveland, Ohio, in which your Company now has a 74% interest, were restricted for a part of the year by the grain quota imposed by the United States Government; notwithstanding which, earnings of this subsidiary were the highest in its history.

The consolidated net profit before income and excess profits taxes amounted to $10,855,518 as against $8,668,010 in the previous year. After provision for income and excess profits taxes, and minority interest, there remained a net profit of $4,704,091, in comparison with the previous year's profits of $2,294,347.

The balance sheet reflects the expansion of the Company which took place during the year. Whereas funded debt is reduced, the issued capital was increased from 1,735,791 common shares to 2,000,000 shares, which is principally attributable to the privilege which was given during the year to shareholders to subscribe to 1 common share at $20 for every 7 shares held. Expenditures on capital account for plant construction resulted in the net book value of fixed assets increasing from $15,506,328 to $18,287,407. In addition to this, and in order to assure an adequate supply of barley malt, your Company purchased 86.4% of the common stock of Dominion Malting Company Limited, at a cost of $1,949,128. Net working capital amounted to $9,663,812 as against $7,937,518 at the end of the previous year.

Your Company is now owned by 10,684 shareholders in comparison with 7,695 shareholders a year ago.

Although there has been considerable labour unrest throughout the continent, your Company has continued to enjoy most harmonious relations with its employees and their elected representatives. During the year under review, hours of work were reduced and, in addition, quite substantial increases in wages and salaries were put into effect. With the completion of plant additions now under way, working conditions of employees will be further improved and will compare favourably with the best on the continent.

The employees of your Company enjoy the security of retirement income and the protection of group insurance. The details of these plans are quite extensive but it is of interest to report that forty-six former employees are now receiving the benefits from the Retirement Income Plan.

As a further provision for the welfare of employees there was inaugurated, this year, a Department of Industrial Relations and all trends of labour are being studied in order that any and all eventualities may be met with intelligent foresight.

Your Company has now embarked on a second post-war program of expansion in Canada. Further important additions are under construction at O'Keefe's, Victoria Street, Toronto; Carling's, Waterloo; and Brading's Capital, Ottawa. To ensure continuity of malt supplies for this additional capacity a malt house, having a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels per annum, is under construction at Victory Mills Limited. The benefit of these new units will not be reflected in earnings during the current fiscal year because they will not be completed until the end of the year.

In the United States, Brewing Corporation of America has made good progress in its task of doubling the capacity of its plant, which will make an important contribution to sales and earnings when existing restrictions on the use of grain by the brewing industry in the U.S.A. are removed.

With the public demand for and the acceptance of your Company's products being as satisfactory as it is, your Directors look forward to the future with confidence.

Your Directors wish to record their appreciation of the loyalty and of the efficient service rendered by the officers and employees during the period under review.

Submitted on behalf of your Directors.

E. P. TAYLOR, *Chairman of the Board.*

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT THE 31st OCTOBER, 1946

(STATED IN CANADIAN FUNDS)

ASSETS

		31st October 1946	*31st October 1945*
Current Assets:			
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 6,036,057.29		
Investments in Marketable Securities at cost (Quoted Market Value $1,844,000)	1,797,080.54		
Accounts and Bills Receivable less Reserve for doubtful accounts of $201,005.13	1,382,631.44		
Inventories as certified by responsible officials	5,959,137.55		
Prepaid Expenses	326,802.55		
Total Current Assets		$15,501,709.37	*$13,602,408.05*
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax		1,889,123.11	*1,720,623.11*
Investments in Shares of other Brewing Companies: (Quoted Market Value $1,103,102)		788,081.95	*1,017,001.42*
Investment in a Subsidiary not consolidated — Dominion Malting Company Limited		1,949,128.37	
Deferred Charges:			
Debenture Discount and Expenses, less amounts written off	$ 152,649.66		
Sundry	209,469.55		
		362,119.21	*453,691.83*
Fixed Assets:			
Land	$ 1,513,122.83		
Buildings	$8,269,200.84		
Plant and Equipment	11,462,738.91		
	$19,731,939.75		
Less: Reserves for Depreciation	6,449,682.39	$13,282,257.36	
Construction in Progress		2,056,960.10	
Containers of United States Subsidiary—on hand or in hands of customers, at cost less allowance for depreciation of $1,113,040.91		1,435,067.38	
		18,287,407.67	*15,506,328.92*
Sundry Properties and Investments, including interest in Affiliated Companies at book values, less reserves		887,303.34	*1,196,191.31*
Premium paid on purchase of shares of Subsidiaries acquired since 31st October, 1943		3,691,834.14	*3,128,944.62*
		$43,356,707.16	*$36,625,189.26*

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

		31st October 1946	*31st October 1945*
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 2,909,453.38		
Income and Excess Profits Taxes accrued less payments thereon and less United States Government Securities of $1,629,819.05 at cost plus accrued interest, deposited with bank under loan agreement for payment of United States Taxes	2,928,443.60		
Total Current Liabilities		$ 5,837,896.98	*$5,664,889.48*
Debentures and Notes Payable:			
Serial Notes	$ 1,100,000.00		
Notes Payable to Banks	4,500,000.00		
Serial Debentures—Secured by First Mortgage: Authorized..$10,000,000 Issued and outstanding: $5,000,000 of which $600,000 have matured.	4,400,000.00	10,000,000.00	*11,009,654.23*
Reserves for:			
Inventory	$ 311,481.62		
Refund of customers' container deposits upon return of containers—United States Subsidiary	931,081.26	1,242,562.88	*1,541,934.67*
Minority Interest in Subsidiary Company		1,717,412.60	*1,617,907.17*
Capital and Surplus, represented by:			
Capital Shares—authorized: 2,500,000 Common Shares of no par value of which 2,000,000 are issued and outstanding	$16,421,710.61		
Capital Surplus	1,724,571.19		
Distributable Surplus	6,412,552.90	24,558,834.70	*16,790,803.71*
		$43,356,707.16	*$36,625,189.26*

Approved on behalf of the Board, E. P. TAYLOR, *Director.*
D. C. BETTS, *Director.*

To the Shareholders,
Canadian Breweries Limited.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the books and accounts of Canadian Breweries Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies for the year ended the 31st October, 1946. In connection therewith, we tested accounting records and other supporting evidence and made a general review of the accounting methods and of the Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts for the year. Messrs. Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery have made a similar examination of the financial statements of Brewing Corporation of America for the year ended the 30th September, 1946, which statements have been accepted by us for inclusion in the accounts attached hereto, with the exception that the item "Provision for Refund of Customers' Deposits on Containers" appearing as a current liability in the accounts of Brewing Corporation of America has been reclassified as a non-current item. The net assets of Brewing Corporation of America represent approximately twenty-nine per cent. of the consolidated net assets at the 31st October, 1946. Based upon such examination and the report of Messrs. Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery on their examination referred to above, we report that all our requirements as auditors have been complied with and that, in our opinion, the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts supplemented by the explanatory notes 1 to 12 appended thereto are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of Canadian Breweries Limited and its subsidiary companies as at the 31st October, 1946, and the results of operations of the companies for the year then ended according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies. We also report that in our opinion, generally accepted accounting principles have been applied during the year on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario,
31st December, 1946.

GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

DISTRIBUTABLE SURPLUS

For the Year ended 31st October, 1946

Balance at Credit the 1st November, 1945		$4,026,129.91
Add: Net Profit for the year ended the 31st October, 1946		4,704,091.10
		$8,730,221.01
Deduct: Dividends Paid	$2,257,772.52	
Elimination of exchange premium on earnings of United States Subsidiaries prior to the 31st October, 1945	59,895.59	
		2,317,668.11
Balance at Credit the 31st October, 1946		$6,412,552.90

A copy of the Annual Report will be mailed on request